

McFarlane: No Kuwaiti-Soviet deal

WASHINGTON (R) — Kuwait has not bought a major arms package from the Soviet Union but may seek one from the West, a top White House official said Tuesday. "I don't think it's true," National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said of reports from Moscow and the Gulf last week that Kuwait had negotiated a big arms deal with Moscow. He told Washington business leaders there was evidence that Kuwait was trying to avoid an arms deal with Moscow and that it would prefer buying from the West, although not necessarily from the U.S. But he added that a big arms sale could be destabilising and urged Kuwait to continue its reliance on Saudi Arabia's early warning defence, provided by American AWACS planes. Mr. McFarlane said a second Reagan administration would make a Middle East peace and nuclear arms reduction two of its chief foreign policy goals.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة يومية

Outgoing travellers to pay new fees

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanians leaving Jordan by air, sea or land have to pay a fee ranging from JD 3 to JD 10 with effect from today, Wednesday, according to a Royal Decree issued Tuesday. According to the decree, which revises the Surcharges Law, all Jordanians leaving the country by air have to pay JD 10 each while foreigners will have to pay JD 3 each. While Jordanians leaving the country by land or sea, including the border point at Ramtha, will have to pay JD 5 each, foreigners are exempted from paying any fee while going out of the country by air or sea, according to the revised law. The revised law also stipulates that an exit fee of JD 5 each will be levied on all Jordanian-owned vehicles, not registered in Jordan while JD 1 will be charged for every such vehicle, with the exception of those bearing temporary licence plates, entering the country. The law also includes provisions exempting certain categories of vehicles from paying the fees.

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Kamel Ureikat passes away

AMMAN (Petra) — Former Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Kamel Ureikat Tuesday died at the Hussein Medical Centre where he was receiving medical treatment. Mr. Ureikat was elected member of parliament for several times before being elected as speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, a post he held until January 1984. In view of his inability to continue to perform his duties as speaker, owing to health reasons, he requested to be relieved of the post. So he was appointed a member of the Upper House of Parliament, a post he held until his death.

Most Israelis ready to give up settlements for peace

TEL AVIV (R) — Most Israelis are willing to give up or stop Jewish settlements in the West Bank in exchange for peace, according to a poll published Tuesday. But the poll in Maariv newspaper showed a drop in the number of Israelis willing to give up settlements compared with six months ago. A survey of 1,292 Israelis living within Israel's 1967 borders showed that 58 per cent were willing to give up or freeze settlements and 36 per cent opposed any "concessions" on the West Bank in exchange for peace. Six per cent were undecided.

S.Arabia, Malta urge Mideast peace

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and the Mediterranean island of Malta called Tuesday for a just and permanent Middle East peace settlement, the Saudi Press Agency said. A joint statement after a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia by Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sciberras Trigona said it was impossible to try to solve the Middle East problem "without first finding a just and permanent solution of the Palestinian problem."

EC increases UNRWA aid

VIENNA (R) — The European Community (EC) is to provide about \$13 million a year extra cash and food aid to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian refugees for the next three years, UNRWA announced Tuesday. The agreement was signed this month in Brussels, according to a press statement issued by UNRWA's Vienna headquarters.

U.K. says Libya arrested Briton

LONDON (R) — Britain said Tuesday Libya detained another Briton last weekend, the seventh since the two countries fell out over a siege at the Libyan embassy in London in April. The Foreign Office declined to name the man and said it had no details of charges against him. Britain asked for access to him through the Italian embassy in Tripoli. It has handled British interests since relations were broken over the siege, which began when gunmen firing from the embassy at Libyan protesters killed a policewoman.

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Arafat says no political solution is feasible under current balance of power

By Lami K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said Tuesday that he did not think a political solution for the Middle East problem was feasible within the prevailing balance of power in the region.

The PLO has not and cannot afford to drop the military option since the outcome of any political solution is eventually determined by the balance of power in the region, Mr. Arafat said during a press conference he held here. "The current balance of power in the region is not favourable to the Arabs and therefore a political solution which can bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved in the near future," he said. "A political solution cannot be reached by begging, but it is rather a product of the balance of power in the area," he added. Political observers interpreted Mr. Arafat's statement as reflecting the political thinking which underlies the PLO's policies at present and which has been expressed by a number of his senior aides on various occasions. The crux of the PLO's political thinking, as indicated by Mr. Arafat Tuesday, is that the organisation is trying to affect a shift in the current balance of power in the Middle East by restoring Arab solidarity, ending the Iran-Iraq

accords. He cited the recent restoration of Soviet-Egyptian diplomatic relations as a significant step towards that direction. According to the PNC resolution which Mr. Arafat was accused of violating, the restoration of the PLO's relations with Egypt heavily hinges on Egypt's moving away from the Camp David treaty.

At the press conference Tuesday, the Palestinian leader did not give any statement regarding relations with Egypt which might provoke the anger of the radical Palestinians or the Egyptian government and consequently when he was asked if he intends to visit Egypt again, Mr. Arafat's diplomatic answer was: "Of course, I would like to visit Egypt again, but the timing depends on many factors including the developments in the Palestinian arena, in the Egyptian-Palestinian arena and in the Arab arena." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Arafat stressed the role of the PLO in efforts to put an end to the Gulf war which has taken away Iraq from the Arab fold. He said he was in continuous contact with the Iranian government as "a mediator," in the Gulf war.

Mr. Arafat, who arrived here early Monday and held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, said Jordan-PLO relations are "progressing substantially in terms of close political coordination and consultations."

Asked whether the "close

(Continued on page 3)

Beirut plans to deploy army units in PSP-held mountains

BEIRUT (AP) — The Lebanese government, after successfully reasserting its authority in Beirut, is preparing to send army units into the mostly Druze-populated central mountains, officials said Tuesday. Details of the plan were being worked out by a four-party security committee, grouping representatives of the Lebanese army and rival militia groups, said the officials. The committee held a meeting Tuesday, but no details were disclosed. The plan comes within efforts by the national coalition cabinet to re-unite the nation, divided by 10 years of civil war. It follows the successful deployment of Lebanese army troops in Beirut two weeks ago, ending the reign of various militia groups. Government officials who requested anonymity said a draft security plan for the Aley and Shouf mountains, east of Beirut, will be discussed at Wednesday's cabinet session. The cabinet also will discuss plans for rebuilding neighbourhoods devastated by the war, they said.

Mr. Rafiq Hariri, a Lebanese-born Saudi businessman who had been involved in mediations among rival militia groups and between Lebanon and Syria, toured Beirut's commercial centre, which was devastated by the fighting.

Mr. Hariri was accompanied by Prime Minister Rashid Karami on the tour to survey the damage and estimate the financial assistance Lebanon needs to rebuild that part of the city.

"Lebanon has suffered enough," said Mr. Karami after the tour. "It is quite painful to see what we have brought our country to. It is high time that we began thinking of building anew and reconstructing what has been destroyed."

Reuters adds: Clashes just south of Beirut. The cabinet also will discuss plans for rebuilding neighbourhoods devastated by the war, they said.

Mr. Arafat was careful however to stress Tuesday that in his view the Egyptian government under the leadership of President Mubarak has undertaken important steps away from the Camp David

east of greater Beirut Monday evening underlined the importance of extending the government's security plan beyond the capital.

Police said forces in the mostly Christian town of Kfar Shima had traded machine-gun and rocket-propelled grenade fire with the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) in Shweifat for more than an hour. Lebanese army soldiers and mostly Christian right-wing "Lebanese Forces" militiamen held Kfar Shima.

The "Lebanese Forces" after their weekly meeting Monday, declared that any plan for the mountains must allow for the return of Christian refugees to their mountain villages.

The Christians left during last September's "mountain war," which the PSP says it fought largely because the "Lebanese Forces" had moved into the region under Israeli protection.

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Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat, flanked by PLO Executive Committee member Dr. Hanna Nasir (to Mr. Arafat's right) and Mr. Nabil Amer, a close adviser, answers reporters' questions during a press conference in Amman Tuesday (Petra photo)

Israeli tries to drive into Al Aqsa Mosque

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli man was arrested on Tuesday after trying to drive his car up to the sacred Haram Al Sharif which houses the Al Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest Islamic shrines, Israeli police said.

Police spokesman Rafi Levy said a 31-year-old Jewish man who he described as "deranged" was arrested about 6:55 a.m. (0355 GMT) after driving his car up a path leading from the western wall to the Aqsa Mosque.

Mr. Levy said the man managed to get up a short distance and was stopped and detained by police.

The man, who was not identified by name, was still being questioned at mid-day, police said. Israeli Radio described the man as a student of a Yeshiva, or religious seminary. Police declined to say if the man was politically motivated.

Officials of the Waqf, Jerusalem's Muslim Council, said the Mosques were closed for several hours after the incident.

The police spokesman flatly denied news reports that the incident was a thwarted bomb attack on Islamic shrines. "It was not an attempt to blow up the mosque," the spokesman said.

He described the driver of the car as a 31-year-old Jerusalem resident who wore the black hat and coat of ultra-orthodox Jew.

The spokesman said a 16-year-old boy, apparently a hitchhiker, was also in the car but was released after questioning.

Iraqis shoot down Iranian jet as GCC prepares peace bid

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iraq said Tuesday its air defences shot down an Iranian jetfighter in the southern sector of the battlefield, while the Saudi Arabian-led Arab Gulf alliance prepared for a two-pronged diplomatic offensive to end the 45-month-old war.

An Iraqi military spokesman said in Baghdad that the Iranian warplane "tried to violate the Iraqi air space in the southern (Basra) sector" of the largely dormant frontline separating the two belligerents.

He said that air defences "confronted the enemy plane and shot it down."

The plane crashed in Iranian territory east of the forward Iraqi emplacements, he added.

The Iraqis last Sunday said they shot down an unopposed Iranian reconnaissance plane near the border region.

Meanwhile, the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman — were bracing to launch a dual peace offensive to contain the perilous situation along the Gulf and, hopefully, bring the war to an end.

On one front, the Saudis were

hosting a summit conference of the seven-power Islamic mediation committee, formed by the 47-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to seek means of getting the Iraqis and Iranians to cease fighting and start negotiating.

The OIC mediation team comprises the heads of state of Turkey, Malaysia, Pakistan, Guinea, Senegal, Gambia, and Bangladesh.

These leaders were to open their first session in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Wednesday, with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chaty attending.

On another front, the GCC countries were preparing collective response to an Iranian proposal for a regional conference to arrest an escalation of the war into the southern and western regions of the Gulf.

Government sources in Kuwait said Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad received a message Monday from his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati, dealing with a "partial peace" bid.

The bid, these sources said, concerns arrangements to keep shipping routes through the Gulf

Hussein congratulates Iraqi leader and people

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a congratulatory cable to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the July 17 Iraqi Revolution. In his cable, King Hussein, in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people, congratulated President Hussein and the Iraqi people, and paid tribute to the "courage displayed by the Iraqi soldiers who are facing the Iranian aggression bravely," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

"Iraq has always been extending sacrifices in defence of Arab dignity, honour, land and people, and Iraq will be victorious in the war because it is defending the right," the King said in his cable.

French government resigns

PARIS (R) — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's predominantly Socialist government resigned Tuesday and Industry Minister Laurent Fabius was immediately named as the new premier of France.

The resignation of the 57-year-old Mauroy came after intense speculation that President Francois Mitterrand was considering removing the Communist Party, junior partner in the left-wing coalition since his election in 1981, from the government.

Political sources also said it had been clear for several months that Mr. Mitterrand would be replacing Mr. Mauroy as prime minister, and only the timing had been in question.

The sources said the government's resignation now cleared the way for a fresh team to take over at a crucial time in Mr. Mitterrand's socialist presidency, with parliamentary elections only two years away.

Last week he withdrew a controversial education bill and announced moves to change the constitution to allow plebiscites on issues affecting personal liberties, a move seen as aimed at stifling opposition accusations that freedom was in danger.

In addition, the 1985 budget is due to be finalised by the beginning of September.

Mr. Fabius, at 37 one of the youngest prime ministers in modern French history, has long been

known as a Mitterrand protégé and has had a rapid rise over the past three years.

Originally appointed budget minister in 1981, he later became industry minister and then took over an umbrella portfolio covering industry and technological development.

An intellectual figure regarded as an astute political operator, Mr. Fabius joined the Mitterrand camp in the Socialist Party during the early 1970s and was the party leader's spokesman during the 1981 presidential election campaign.

Always well-dressed and elegant, he is of athletic build and balding with high-domed forehead.

Democrats open national convention

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Opposition Democrats, facing a formidable opponent in popular Republican President Reagan, Monday opened a four-day convention determined to set aside their differences and rally behind the historic ticket of Walter Mondale and Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro.

Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro, his choice to become the first woman from a major U.S. political party to run for the vice presidency, arrived in San Francisco as party luminaries kicked off the convention with pleas to delegates to unite to defeat Mr. Reagan in the November 6 election.

"We are here not to beat up on each other but to beat up on Ronald Reagan," said Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley.

In a cavernous underground convention hall filled with colourful placards and balloons, ex-Vice President Mondale's old boss, former President Jimmy Carter, was treated to hearty app-

ause when he launched a biting attack on the policies of Mr. Reagan, the man who easily defeated him four years ago.

In a rousing keynote address, New York Governor Mario Cuomo accused the Reagan administration of splitting Americans into "the lucky and the left out, the royalty and the rabble."

While delegates broke out in a spontaneous cheer of "kick Ron out," Mr. Mondale was busy... his nearby hotel suite with his own unity campaign.

In a peace gesture, he invited rivals Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson to meet him Tuesday to discuss how they could heal wounds that developed during the often divisive battle for the nomination (See page 8).

Mr. Mondale would like to have Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson solidly behind him when he appears before the convention, probably not until Thursday, a day after he secures the nomination.

Mr. Mondale has more than the

1,967 delegates he needs to win the nomination in Wednesday night's balloting. But opinion polls have shown him trailing Mr. Reagan.

Aside from appeasing Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mondale will also have to smooth over controversy that arose when he sacked the party's National Chairman Charles Manatt at the weekend and then changed his mind Monday and decided to reinstate him.

The decision to replace Mr. Manatt with Mr. Carter's controversial budget director and confidant, Bert Lance, seemed to dampen the euphoria generated among Democrats when Mr. Mondale picked Ms. Ferraro last week.

Mr. Mondale tried Monday to rectify the situation by agreeing to let Mr. Manatt stay on as party chairman. Instead of replacing Mr. Manatt, Mr. Lance was named general campaign manager and will work with Mr. Manatt.

Mubarak forms new Egyptian cabinet with economic goals

CAIRO (R) — A new Egyptian cabinet was sworn in Monday directed by President Hosni Mubarak to boost production, curb consumption and heal the country's economic ills.

President Mubarak Monday appointed Kamal Hassan Ali as prime minister and asked him to form the new cabinet. Nine ministers were appointed including the key posts of foreign affairs, interior, industry, housing and oil.

The new cabinet replaced that of the late Fouad Mubarak who died of heart attack last month, just few weeks after his ruling National Democratic Party had won a big majority in general elections in May. Mr. Ali, a 62-year-old former general, was appointed acting prime minister after Mr. Mubarak's death on June 3 and kept his post as foreign minister.

Mr. Ali told reporters after his appointment he would try to solve the country's problems.

The outgoing cabinet was reshuffled on March 14, 1983 following the dismissal of the ministers of supply and industry who were involved in corruption cases.

The new cabinet since Mr. Mubarak's fourth cabinet since he came to power in October 1981 following the assassination of the President Anwar Sadat.

The new cabinet dropped the Ministry of Investment and switched Wajih Shendi, who held the post in the outgoing cabinet, to the Ministry of Tourism.

Minister of Planning Kamal Ganzouri will now handle issues related to international co-operation. Political sources said Mr. Mubarak considers foreign investment in Egypt one of the main tasks of the new government.

One of the key changes in the new government is the appointment of General Ahmad Rashedi as interior minister to replace Hassan Abu Basha, who was switched to the lower brief of local government and popular development.

Former United Nations delegate Esmat Abdul Maguid was named Foreign Minister to replace Mr. Ali who now heads the cabinet.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali kept his post, an indication the country's foreign policy will remain unchanged.

Egypt advocates a policy of non-alignment and is one of the leading members of the Organisation of African Unity.

It has close relations with the United States and Europe and had recently revised its relations with the Soviet Union after the appointment of a new ambassador to Moscow.

In September 1981 Egypt recalled its ambassador from Moscow after it expelled the Soviet ambassador in Cairo who was accused of stirring trouble in Egypt in a move which climaxed a decade of stormy relations between the two countries.

President Mubarak has repeatedly said he wants balanced relations with the two superpowers based on mutual respect.

The two Ministers of Economy and Finance, Mustapha Kamel

Said and Mohammad Salaheddin Hamid were confirmed in their posts.

An army general, Mohsen Sidki was given the post of housing, in a new drive to solve one of the country's main problems.

Oil Minister Ahmad Ezzeddin Hilal, who held his post since 1973 was replaced by one of his aides, Abdul Hadi Kandeel who was the chairman of the State Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation.

Mr. Hilal had told Reuters in an interview he would be replaced in a new cabinet but did not expect any change in oil policy under the new minister.

The Ministry of Industry went to a technocrat, Mohammad Mahmoud Abdul Wahab who has held various posts in the arms industry and before this appointment was chairman of Masr Car Factory.

Following is the cabinet list:

Prime Minister: Kamal Hassan Ali

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence: Field Marshal Mohammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: Mustapha Kamel Helmi

Ministers: Foreign Affairs: Ahmad Esmat Abdul Maguid

Economy and Foreign Trade: Mustapha Kamel Said

Finance: Mohammad Salaheddin Hamid

Planning and International Co-operation: Kamal Ahmad Ganzouri

Interior: Ahmad Rushdi

Agriculture and Food Security: Youssef Wali

Oil and Mineral Wealth: Abdul Hadi Kandeel

Supply and Internal Trade: Nagi Shalla

Industry: Mohammad Mahmoud Abdul Wahab

Local Government and Popular Development: Hassan Abu Basha

Tourism and Civil Aviation: Wajih Shendi

Justice: Mamdouh Attaya

Cabinet Affairs and Administrative Development: Atif Obeid

Education: Abdul Salam Abdul Ghafar

Culture: Mohammad Abdul Hamid Radwan

Religious Affairs (AWKAF): Mohammad Al Ahmed Abdul Noor

Health: Mohammad Sabri Zaki

Information: Safwat Sharif

Social Affairs and Social Insurance: Amal Osman

Housing: Hassan Abdul Fattah Sidqi

Reconstruction, New Communities and Land Reclamation: Hassaballah Kafrawi

Manpower and Vocational Training: Saad Mohammad Ahmad

Transport, Communications and Shipping: Soliman Metwalli Soliman

Irrigation and Sudan Affairs: Essam Radi

Electricity: Mohammad Osman Abaza

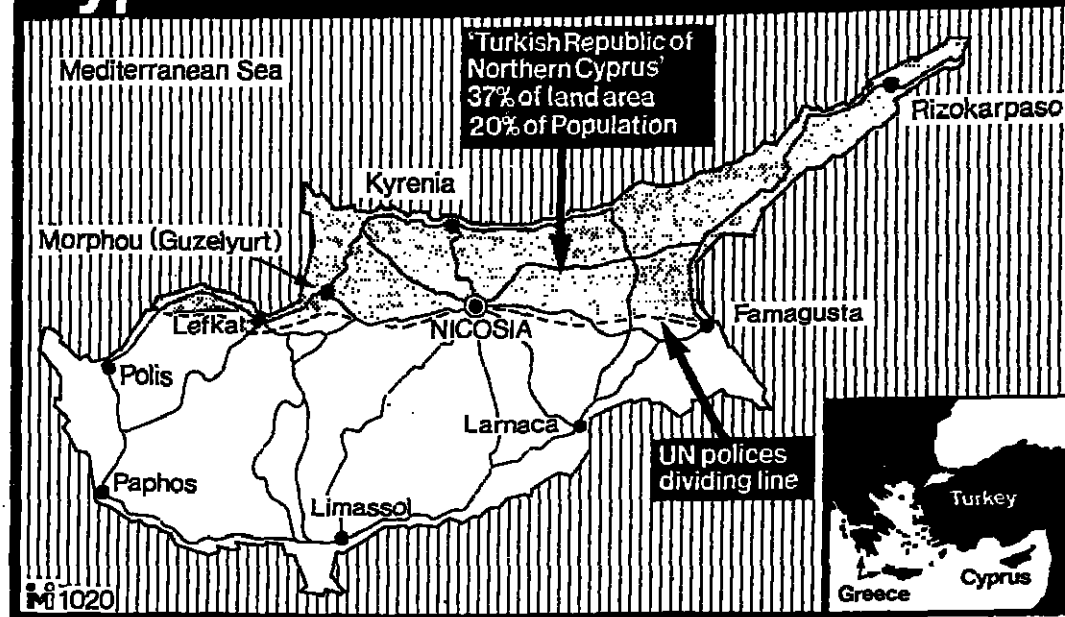
People's Assembly and Shura Council: Tawfik Abu Ismail

Ministers of State: Foreign Affairs: Boutros Ghali

Immigration and Egyptians Living Abroad: Albert Barsoum Jilama

Military Production: Gamal Sayed Ibrahim

Cyprus: divided island



Greek Cypriots protest invasion

NICOSIA (R) — Thousands of Greek Cypriots held an emotional rally in Nicosia Monday night, many having marched for days along the ceasefire line dividing the island, to protest the Turkish invasion 10 years ago this month.

Vassos Lyssarides, leader of the minority Socialist Party EDEK which organised the demonstration, told a crowd of about 8,000 Greeks would not tolerate an advance of another inch by Turkish troops in Cyprus.

Lyssarides, whose party has close ties with the ruling Pasok Party in Greece, said Greek support was essential to put international pressure on Turkey to withdraw its estimated 18,000 troops from the northern part of the island.

Hundreds of demonstrators spent several days converging on the capital after a coast-to-coast march along the "green line" dividing Cyprus, a distance of about 160 kilometres.

"If we show that we are ready to give up anything to reach a solution in Cyprus, we will encourage Turkey to more aggression," Mr. Lyssarides told supporters of his party, which usually receives about 10 per cent of the vote in elections.

Turkish Cypriots in the occupied area declared an independent state last year which only Turkey has recognised.

Mr. Lyssarides, former personal physician of the late President Makarios, repeated his party's line of rejecting talks with Turkish Cypriots until the Turkish army is withdrawn from Cyprus.

United Nations efforts to get both sides to discuss the possibility of setting up a bi-communal federal republic have been unsuccessful.

Both the march and demonstration were peaceful and without incident, police said.

Meanwhile a Turkish-Cypriot spokesman said Monday the Cyprus government Monday barred journalists from crossing to the Turkish-occupied north of the island, four days before the 10th anniversary of the Turkish invasion.

The director of the Turkish-Cypriot Information Office, Oktay Oksuzoglu, told reporters on the northern side that two journalists who had appointments with Turkish-Cypriot Leader Rauf Denkash were barred from crossing Monday.

TEHRAN (R) — Tehran is expected to relax soon its squeeze on imports in force since Iraq launched air attacks against tankers using Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island in the Gulf, diplomats here said Tuesday.

The import restrictions were imposed in May as a precautionary measure when Iraq switched the focus of the Gulf war and tried to cut off Iran's revenue from oil exports.

The squeeze, coming immediately after an earlier one aimed at reducing a foreign trade deficit, has affected some Iranian industries, the diplomats said.

"But Iran now apparently believes it has overcome the threat to its oil revenues and can open the door wider to imports," one diplomat said.

Soon after Iraq launched its attacks against shipping, Iran's oil exports slumped as insurance rates for ships sailing to Kharg soared and shippers were scared off.

Diplomats said Iran now was maintaining an export level of about 1.7 million barrels per day (b/d) necessary to reach its revenue target for the year of 1.8 billion rials (\$20 billion).

"Iran is working hard to sell its oil," one diplomat said. "The only thing is that it is selling on the spot market and is having to run all the time just to maintain the level."

It is also offering discounts of more than \$2 per barrel on its official price, making it even more necessary to boost sales, diplomats said.

Under quotas fixed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Iran produces 2.4 million barrels of oil per day. After internal consumption of an estimated 700,000 b/d, it has 1.7 million left for export.

Iran first tightened its import policy at the start of this year when the Central Bank took over sole charge of imports instead of sharing responsibility with the Finance Ministry.

The move came as Iran found itself in a potentially dangerous situation caused by a boom in imports leading to a fall in foreign exchange reserves.

Diplomats said imports in the financial year to last March approached \$24 billion, while revenues from oil — the only significant export — fell perhaps \$5 billion short of expectations and plans for balancing foreign trade.

Reserves are not published, but some diplomats said they may have fallen during the year close to the \$4 billion level which Iran is thought to have decided is the minimum it can tolerate.

The reserves are believed to have stood at \$8 billion at the beginning of the financial year in March 1983.

Diplomats estimate them at present at a little under \$6 billion in usable cash, with a further \$3 billion in gold.

At the same time as imports were being reduced towards the end of the 1983-84 financial year, allocations to ministries were slowed down and ministries were asked to draw up scenarios where their foreign exchange was cut to as little as 10 per cent of the requested figure.

Foreign exchange quotas were in fact cut drastically. But diplomats said, for example, light industry including wool imports and food processing had to make do this year with \$2.4 billion compared with \$4 billion in 1983.

After a four-month debate, parliament in March also cut the government's proposed budget for the present year by just over three per cent to the equivalent of \$48 billion with a \$5.8 billion deficit.

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Industry, however, was beginning to feel the pinch for locally-made parts. Workers in the car-assembly plant were given an extended holiday and other factories have closed down, they said.

They said much of the import boom last year went towards restocking and a backlog of imports at the ports was also filtering through.

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Foreign exchange quotas were in fact cut drastically. But diplomats said, for example, light industry including wool imports and food processing had to make do this year with \$2.4 billion compared with \$4 billion in 1983.

After a four-month debate, parliament in March also cut the government's proposed budget for the present year by just over three per cent to the equivalent of \$48 billion with a \$5.8 billion deficit.

Industry, however, was beginning to feel the pinch for locally-made parts. Workers in the car-assembly plant were given an extended holiday and other factories have closed down, they said.

They said much of the import boom last year went towards restocking and a backlog of imports at the ports was also filtering through.

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Libya accuses U.S. of terrorism

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Libya, accusing the Reagan administration of "conducting terrorist operations," said in a complaint made public Monday that the United States also "intended to commit aggression against it."

Addressed to the president of the Security Council, who this month is Jeane Kirkpatrick of the United States, the Libyan note responded to Secretary of State George Shultz's recent charge that Libya was part of a "terrorism league."

Libyan delegate Rajab Azarouk said Mr. Shultz unceasingly pressured NATO allies "to take military and political measures on a collective basis in order to put an international stamp on the United States administration's programme for carrying out terrorist operations" against progressive, independent lands.

Libyan chief of staff Umberto Cappuzzo has arrived in Tripoli for an official visit to Libya, the official Libyan News Agency IANA reported Tuesday.

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Italian chief of staff visits Libya

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Israeli parties publish conflicting polls

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's ruling Likud bloc and the opposition Labour Party published conflicting opinion polls one week before the July 23 election.

The Likud poll of 500 Israelis, conducted last week, showed Likud closing the gap and trailing Labour 40-45 in the race for Israel's 120-seat parliament.

At the same time, a Labour Party poll of 600 Israelis showed Labour leading 52-36, the largest lead reported by any pollster.

An independent poll of 1,349 Israelis conducted last week and published in the Maariv newspaper Tuesday showed Labour leading Likud 48-34.

According to Maariv, the Central Elections Committee expects between 100,000 to 150,000 Israelis to be abroad on election day.

Their votes would be equivalent to seven to 10 seats, the report said.

In the Israeli political system, the government is formed by a coalition of parties. This means that the largest party may not be able to form a government if it does not win the support of enough smaller parties.

The poll showed that if Likud won the support of eight smaller parties, most of them right-wing or religious with compatible policies, it could form a coalition of 60 seats or one short of an absolute majority. However, a government composed of so many parties would be extremely unstable.

A Jerusalem Post analysis of a survey published last week by pollster Hanoch Smith indicated that the Labour Party was considered more competent to handle economic problems and a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

But it found the Likud was considered better able to handle the issues of settlement in the occupied West Bank and the social gap between Israelis of European and Mideastern origin.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Obeidat meets ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Tuesday conferred with Jordan's Ambassador to the United States Ibrahim Izzedin. Mr. 'Obeidat earlier met with Jordan's Ambassadors to Qatar and North Yemen.

Tafleh budget endorsed

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdallah Al Nabulsi has endorsed the JD 408,924 Tafleh budget. JD 57,986 was allocated for the construction and asphaltting of roads, while JD 51,500 has been allocated for purchasing land. Other allocations were made for engineering studies, constructing pavements, embankments, public libraries and for garbage compressing vehicles.

Yugoslavian unions team arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing energy unions in Yugoslavia arrived here Tuesday on a five-day visit to Jordan. The delegation will visit the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company at Ruseifa, Hassa and Aqaba as well as Jordanian factories and will look into the industrial development and condition of labourers in Jordan. They will also meet with trade and labour union leaders. The delegation is making the visit at the invitation of the Jordanian union of miners.

Murderer sentenced

AMMAN (J.T.) — The criminal court has sentenced a 40-year old Jordanian, identified only as S.J., to 15 years in prison with hard labour for murdering Marj Hussein in cold blood. The incident occurred during a fight between members of two neighbouring families in one of Zarqa's poor districts when the murderer attacked the victim with his dagger killing him instantly.

Fruit juice factories receive offer

AMMAN (Petra) — A foreign firm has offered to market fruit juice processed in Jordan to the European Common Market countries, according to spokesman for the Amman Chamber of Industry. He said that the offer was passed on to Jordanian factories for consideration, but gave no more details.

Election lists to be revised

AMMAN (J.T.) — Provincial governors Tuesday began implementing instructions passed to them by Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar in connection with the revision of election lists in accordance with article 15 of the Election Law.

Instructions for revising the lists were discussed and endorsed at a meeting headed by Mr. Arar at the Interior Ministry Monday.

A ministry spokesman said that special teams will be appointed to revise the lists by adding people born in 1964 to these lists making them eligible for voting in a general election.

Also, names of people who are now dead will be struck off the list, he said. The governors should hand in the revised lists not later than Aug. 15, the spokesman added.

'Oweidat opens exhibition of art at Yarmouk

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah 'Oweidat, deputising for Her Majesty Queen Noor, Tuesday inaugurated a five-day art exhibition at the Yarmouk University.

On display at the exhibition, organised by the Yarmouk University Fine Arts Department, are designs made by the department's students, paintings, drawings and reliefs on the theme of the local environment.

Attending the opening ceremony was the acting president of Yarmouk University, Dr. Sa'd Hijazi in addition to a number of university staff.



Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber (centre) meets employment officials and representatives from labour offices in the Irbid region during a tour of the area (Petra photo)

Abdul Jaber inspects northern labour offices

IRBID (Petra) — Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jaber Tuesday made an inspection tour of labour offices in Irbid and Ramtha, northern Jordan, and visited an institute and clinic for labourers in the region.

During the tour the minister was briefed on the situation and services of these offices and problems impeding the work. At the Irbid labour office Dr. Abdul Jaber urged the staff to speed up the work of issuing work permits and to give job priority to Jordanian workers.

The labour office director said

that 3,791 work permits have been issued in the past six months to non-Jordanian workers and that out of 471 Jordanians seeking jobs, 219 have found employment in the same time period.

In Mafrag, 579 work permits have been issued in the past six months, 785 in Ramtha and in northern Shuneh 634 permits were issued, according to a labour office spokesman.

The minister was accompanied on the tour by under-secretary, Dr. Saleh Al Khasawneh, and senior aides.

Public works ministry drafts road advertising regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijm said that the purpose of a draft regulation for an advertisement system on highways drawn up by the ministry aims to put an end to random and unlicensed advertisements alongside main roads.

He said that such advertisements conflict with traffic warning and instruction signs thus affecting the safety of traffic on these roads.

The draft regulation also aims to define suitable places on the

roads for advertising placards as well as organising commercial and tourism advertisements by subjecting them to control prior to display in order to guarantee public interest.

The draft regulation, referred to the cabinet for debate, includes an adoption of annual fees for advertising arrangements necessary for obtaining the ministry's approval to place the advertisement and designs of advertisement boards for licensing.

WAJ plans wastewater, sewerage treatment plants

Consortium of banks lends \$10m for water projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — A consortium of local and foreign banks, led by the Arab Bank Limited, Tuesday signed an agreement for lending the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) \$10 million against a guarantee from the Jordanian government. The loan is repayable over seven years.

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The Arab Bank has organised and undertaken the commitment

for providing the loan which will be used to partly finance the construction of a wastewater treatment plant at Khirbet Al Samra, north east of here.

The new plant is needed because the present one at 'Ain Ghazal is failing to cope with the increasing amounts of waste water.

The other banks providing the loan are the Chase Manhattan

Bank, Manufacturers Hannover Trust, the Housing Bank, the Jordan Bank Limited, the Arab Investment Bank and the Jordan Finance and Investment Corporation.

The total cost of the project is expected to reach JD 16.25 million and entails extending a pipeline by 40 kilometres, establishing a site for trucks carrying sewage and wastewater, a civilian works and building pools on an area of 2,000 dunums of land to receive the waste.

The project which is designed to protect the environment and ground water from pollution will possibly enable the treated water to be used for agriculture along the Zarqa River.

Fifteen killed in road accident

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — Fifteen people were killed and 11 others injured in a road accident which occurred Monday on the Mafrag H-4 road near the Iraqi border.

The victims, all Egyptian workers were travelling in an Iraqi bus to Baghdad, when a trailer-truck collided with their vehicle splitting it in two and killing all the passengers on the right-hand side and injuring the rest on the other side, one of them seriously.

Police sources said that the identities of two of the dead could not be established because the heads were separated from the bodies. The driver of the trailer-truck must have been sleeping or completely unaware of the oncoming bus, which carried 40 passengers in addition to the driver, the sources said.

The accident occurred 28 kilometres west of the town of H-4 town and the victims were rushed to the hospitals of Mafrag and Zarqa, according to the director of H-4 police station, Jalal Al Bali.



WELFARE FUND HOLDS MEETING: Her Highness Princess Basma presided over a meeting of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund Tuesday. Discussions focused on the contributions made by the Amman Chamber of Commerce towards establishing a JD 100,000 community project in Jabal Al Hashimi to be supervised by the fund. The fund's other activities and projects were also reviewed (Petra photo).

RSS prepares study on foreign trade policies

AMMAN (Petra) — The Economic Research Department at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has drawn up a study on the changes in Jordan's foreign trade policy, the customs policies in particular and the impact of these on the balance of payments. Director of the Economic Research Department Mohammad Al Smadi said.

Dr. Smadi said that the study aims to show the effects on the balance of payments in Jordan over two decades resulting from the change in foreign trade policies.

The study Dr. Smadi said, analysed developments of trade in terms of importation, exportation and balance of payments and came up with the results that there had been a structural change in importing capital goods and a decline in the importation of consumer goods.

He said that imports of such goods dropped from 59.5 per cent in the sixties and the first half of seventies to an annual rate of 34.7 per cent from 1975 to 1982.

Cabinet adopts children's rights charter as official

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to adopt the charter on the rights of the Arab child as an official document. They also agreed to fix the first day of October each year as a day for the Arab child at both the government and national level.

The charter on the rights of the Arab child arises from the belief held by Arabs that the Arab World is the cradle of monotheistic religions and the origin of civilisation and cultures, which called for honouring human beings and stressed their rights to a civilised existence and decent life.

The charter which has been approved by the Council of Arab Social Affairs minister during their third session said that encouraging child development and preserving children's rights are among the main constituents of social development and the core of comprehensive social development.

The document also stressed the children's right to social security, health care and being provided with all the needs necessary to enable him to grow up and develop in a stable family atmosphere.

The charter furthermore called for providing Arab children with free pre-school and compulsory education to upgrade their efficiency in order to adapt to the surrounding people, to be creative and to exploit his time in a useful manner.

A committee of group representatives from government and the private sector should be formed to conduct studies and comprehensive surveys with the aim of correcting the present situation. Such studies will be used as a basis for any scientific planning for child welfare, the charter said.

The charter also called for directing attention to training specialised professional leaders in the fields of child care and motherhood to enable them to perform their duties in a sound and scientific manner.

The charter stressed the importance of Arab co-operation in establishing an Arab organisation, an Arab fund for developing and looking after children and an Arab institute for children's literature.

Alia Art Gallery closure will leave exhibition venue 'vacuum'

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After nine years of running one of the most frequently used and prestigious exhibition spaces in Jordan, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline is closing its art gallery early next month.

The last exhibition in the Alia Art Gallery, presently located in what used to be called the "Flying Carpet Club" in Shmeisani, will consist of the gallery's permanent collection of works by some of the many local and foreign artists that have exhibited at the gallery over the years, all of which will be up for sale to the highest bidder.

Although perhaps not an ideal exhibition space, the old Flying Carpet Club premises have, since 1980, provided a large, light and airy hall, for the display of artworks in a busy and central part of

Amman. For many of the artists the space became an exciting challenge, giving them an opportunity to be creative in the display of their work.

Openings of exhibitions were crowded social affairs where ideas were often exchanged. After the hubbub of the opening had died down, the gallery's central location and its open and welcoming atmosphere meant that all kinds of people — not just potential clients and art buffs — could be seen there browsing around the exhibitions.

The exhibitions themselves were not always of a uniform standard but at least this indicated that many new and inexperienced artists were being given a chance to show their work in a respected and well known gallery. The Alia Art Gallery was also the place that many of the more established artists could sell their work successfully.

Because of these special attributes, the Alia Art Gallery has been in great and constant demand. Although there will still be the hotel foyers, the cultural centre halls and the prestigious spaces at the Royal Cultural Centre and the Jordan National Gallery (this latter however is no longer really available since its decision to concentrate more on building up its collection and less on holding so many exhibitions), the Alia Art Gallery will be sorely missed by the local artists. These other venues will not fill the gap the closure of the gallery will create.

So why has the decision to close the gallery been taken? According to the director general of Alia, Mr. Ali Ghandour, one of the main reasons is that the airline, prompted by the fact that the old Flying Carpet Club building needs much repair work, wishes to sell the property in order to raise money to build a new Alia Headquarters out by the recently opened Queen Alia International Airport.

"This does not mean that we are completely disinterested in art, in fact we hope to relocate the gallery in other premises, but as yet we don't know where," Mr. Ghandour explained.

When asked if the closure of the gallery had anything to do with the fact that the gallery frequently lost money on its exhibitions, Mr. Ghandour replied that although the gallery always lost money, the airline was willing to lose that money in order to support the local artists. "I am extremely sorry the gallery is having to close," Mr. Ghandour added.

Alia first established its art gallery back in 1975 in the main Alia headquarters on the First Circle in Jabal Amman. In 1980 the gallery was moved to the Flying Carpet Club premises where it was successfully run by Gabriella Durra and Raghad Ghandour.

Since November 1982 the gallery has been run jointly by Farouk Lambaz and Dodi Karim, both from the graphics section at Alia. Under Lambaz and Karim the gallery has been at its most active with exhibitions by both local and foreign artists being held almost weekly.

"It is a real pity the gallery is closing," Miss Karim told the Jordan Times, "as it has virtually been the only place to give the local artists, both new and established, their first real chance. At the same time it has introduced art from outside to the local audiences, and they were able to see at first hand all kinds of artwork from abstracts to sculpture," Miss Karim said.

When the Alia Art Gallery goes there will be a vacuum, one that desperately needs to be filled as there is no room for exhibition space in Amman. Let us hope someone can rise to the challenge, perhaps another more relevant government department — the Ministry of Culture and Arts.



The light, airy hall of the Alia Art Gallery provided the venue for bustling openings of art exhibitions (above) as well as the opportunity for art lovers to casually browse around displays of photographs, paintings and sculpture by local and foreign artists (photo Meg Abu Hamdan)

'No political solution feasible'

(Continued from page 1)

Jordan-PLO political coordination" would produce immediate political moves, Mr. Arafat refused to provide any details.

The Palestinian leader's scepticism about the possibility of a political solution at this stage, however, did not seem affect his commitment to the idea of an international conference on the Middle East. Mr. Arafat revealed that U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who he met in Geneva last week, has informed him of a U.N. formula for the suggested international conference. He refused to elaborate.

The idea of an international conference as endorsed by Jordan and the PLO includes the participation of all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, the U.S., the Soviet Union and the other permanent members of the Security Council. But while Jordan views U.N. Resolution 242 as a most appropriate basis for a peaceful settlement, the PLO has so far rejected the resolution because "it does not include the PLO and it refers to the Palestinian people as

refugees and not as a nation that has the right to self-determination."

But during the press conference, the PLO leader refused to reiterate the PLO rejection or to declare an acceptance of the resolution.

When asked by the Jordan Times if he considers conditions embodied in the agreement reached between his Fatah movement and four left-wing Palestinian factions in Aden two weeks ago, which pledges not to accept any formula that encroaches on the right of the PLO to represent the Palestinian people and that denies them the right to statehood, to form a basis of any future peace formula Mr. Arafat shot back: "Do you really believe that we are ready to accept to sell out the legitimate rights of our people?"

Later on Tuesday, Mr. Arafat flew to Saudi Arabia to attend the meetings of an Islamic peace committee which seeks to end the Iran-Iraq war. The Islamic committee's meetings are expected to open in Jeddah on Wednesday.

Ain Ghazal sculpture undergoes special conservation in London

LONDON (LPS) — Conservation work on the oldest sculpture ever discovered is being carried out at London University. The history of this sculpture, which was found at a site at 'Ain Ghazal, near Amman, goes back to about 8000 years.

The sculpture was entrusted by the Jordanian government to Mrs. Kathy Tubb, an archaeological conservator at the Institute of Archaeology at the University of London, who is anxious to finish all the work before sending it back to the museum in Amman as soon as possible.

The find consisted of two sizes of figures — the larger some 76 mm tall. They are quite recognisable, but because of the nature of the material — lime plaster — and their long burial, they are cemented together in one large mass.

And this is where trouble begins and agonising decisions have to be made — what is more valuable to save, those two faces impossible to split and without any obvious appendages, or a near perfect body, which when lifted might damage those limbs on which it is resting?

These questions face Mrs. Tubb, staring at her like the block of bodies, faces and limbs in the specially constructed box full of polyurethane foam, cotton wool pads and cling-wrap kitchen foil. The effect is devastating, faces full of eloquent expression and bodies, male and female, short and squat, slim and graceful, which almost cry out to the disentanglement.

The precious box is soon to be transferred from the basement of the institute to the sixth-floor laboratory where ventilation is better; just as well, since a new, toxic consolidant is to be used.

"Second family"

"I shall be much happier to have them near me," says Mrs. Tubb. "I feel very possessive about them and regard them as my second family." Each figure has a personality and she has given many of them names.

She feels that Jordan has paid both Britain and the Institute of Archaeology the greatest compliment in depositing the treasures in the United Kingdom. "The find evoked a terrific amount of interest and the Jordanians are longing to see something of it soon".

she said. The consolidant to be used is an acrylic silan, to reinforce each piece and make the separation easier and safer and to facilitate the eventual piecing together.

"To separate them we shall use dental tools, because they are the smallest and most delicate, and we will have to feel our way, because at this stage we do not even know how much consolidant each piece will need. This will have to be tested as we go along and how we cut will be entirely dictated by the material," said Mrs. Tubb.

The consolidant will be put on each piece by a dropper and then the strength of the item will be tested until it has been judged that the least amount of damage will be inflicted on it by the lifting.

"No juggling"

Mrs. Tubb sees the finished pieces (a complete figure, a body and



The outline of a human form and sculptures of faces found at 'Ain Ghazal, Amman, are thought to be the oldest sculptures in the world. This important archaeological discovery is currently receiving conservation treatment in London (J.T. file photo)

CORRECTION

In a page 3 photo caption describing the signing of an agreement on a housing project in Jordan, the Jordan Times yesterday erroneously identified the general manager of the contracting firm CATIC of China, as the representative of a Korean company in Amman.

The JD 1 million housing project at Ma'an was won by the Chinese company and the photo published yesterday showed the general manager of CATIC shaking hands with the director general of the Housing Corporation, Mr. Shafiq Zawaldeh. The Jordan Times apologises for any inconvenience caused by the error.

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In Israel, unhappy choice

THE UPCOMING general elections in Israel are about anything and everything except the Palestinian problem. They are about the economy of the state; whether it is in shambles, damaged beyond repair or just seriously ill. They are about Menachem Begin's mental and physical health; and about Ariel Sharon's standing among supporters and opponents. They are a test of the strength of religious feelings in the Jewish/Zionist mixed community; whether the bigger religious parties will ascertain their authority over their smaller counterparts or see their influence diluted in the Knesset and among the voters.

The Israeli elections are, mainly, just a contest between two rival schools of political Zionism. And they come nowhere near the crux of the issue that is at the heart of Israel's troubles: The Palestinians and their rights.

The Israelis themselves admit that whoever forms the next government, Likud or Labour, the impact will only be limited on present Israeli policy, especially on the question of the occupied territories and the future of their Palestinian inhabitants.

Granted, there may be a basic, long-run difference between the two main parties in Israel; one is paranoid, and the other less obvious. But that difference does not, in itself, create enough potential for the Arabs to win any of their battles against the Israelis.

To many Arabs, the forthcoming elections in Israel could be no more than a farce, and that they should be totally ignored in favour of harder work on building self-strength. To the rest, the choice between either Likud or Labour could not be that happy, considering the history of the two parties.

But, all the same, the elections will take place, on July 23 as scheduled, and there will be a certain outcome with which the Arabs have to grapple. It might be bad or worse, depending on the performance of the Israeli actors and the mood of the electorate.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King, Arafat discuss developments

PLO CHAIRMAN Yasser Arafat Monday opened a new round of talks with King Hussein on recent developments in the Arab region and prospects for holding an international conference to solve the Middle East question. The talks follow those between King Hussein and French President Francois Mitterrand, and those between Arafat and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The idea of an international conference gained the support of France along with many other countries. But the U.S. and Israel, the enemies of the Arab Nation, are sure to oppose this conference and will no doubt exert all possible efforts to abort it. In the light of this situation, two things are required: total unity among the various Palestinian groups which should meet as soon as possible at the Palestine National Council to draw plans for the conference and for confronting U.S.-Israeli plans, and the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue should be strengthened until a final formula on future relations can be found.

Political action on the part of the Jordanians and Palestinians is essential at the moment and solidarity among PLO groups and factions is of utmost necessity if the Arabs are to thwart U.S.-Israeli designs. Harmony among Palestinian factions, and a strong Jordanian-Palestinian front are the best guarantees for foiling enemy plans; and are indeed a pre-requisite step before such a conference can be held.

Al Dustour: Fruitful Soviet-Kuwaiti relation

PERHAPS ONE of the most significant political aspects in the Gulf war is the development of Kuwaiti-Soviet relations in a manner that might, in the eyes of many observers, completely change the balance of superpower influence in the whole region.

Since the Kuwaiti defence minister's visit to Moscow and the announcement there of a Soviet arms deal with Kuwait, the U.S. has been launching a series of critical statements, and showing a very angry reaction to it. Why should Washington act in this way? Had it not been responsible for it in the first place?

The U.S. has refused to sell Kuwait weapons with which it can defend itself and repel aggression. The U.S. had wrongly thought that it would continue to impose its hegemony over the Arab region for ever, and was certain that the Arabs would not turn to other friends for their arms needs. Washington's dealings with the Arab countries are mainly responsible for the ties of friendship between Moscow and the Arabs. Kuwait acted wisely and for national considerations. Its action might lead other Arab Gulf countries to establish diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, which proved to be a sincere friend, and one that does not succumb to pressure from a Zionist lobby.

Sawt Al Shaab: We should cope with progress

THE ARAB countries have to absorb the technology of the 20th century if they are to progress and develop and catch up with advanced nations. This is a fact which has to be taken into consideration whenever we Arabs meet to plan or to agree on programmes for development. We have to interact with the regional and international developments and have to find means for safeguarding our identity and our territory.

At present we see nations employing their energies and resources to achieve further progress and development, but on the other hand we notice that many Arab states spend the money extravagantly on useless and trivial things which do not contribute towards national development. Nor do these countries try to build bridges of economic co-operation with neighbouring Arab states for the sake of strengthening ties among Arabs.

We notice that advanced nations are employing modern technology in every field for the sake of achieving more progress, while the Arab countries are still lagging behind, hesitant to invest capital in what is useful and beneficial for their nation. The Arabs lack serious and sincere co-operation among themselves and that is the reason for their inability to catch up with other nations.

Arabs generally indifferent to Israeli election

By Ibrahim Noori
 Reuter

AMMAN — Arab nations appear generally indifferent to the outcome of Israel's July 23 parliamentary elections, regarding the ruling Likud coalition and opposition Labour Party basically as two faces of the same coin.

Some of Israel's neighbours, however, are keeping a wary eye open in the hope that a possible change in attitude might revive the stalled Middle East peace process.

The general scepticism and indifference arise from what Arabs see as the almost identical har-

dlane policies of Likud and Labour, which between them have ruled Israel for 36 years.

"Why are the Israeli elections given so much importance?" asked an official in Syria, which lost the strategic Golan Heights in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

"Governments in Israel, whether Labour or Likud, are one and the same in their strategy, ambitions and aggressions against the Arabs," he said.

In Lebanon, where Israeli forces still occupy the South of the country after the June 1982 invasion, Prime Minister Rashid Karami regards Israeli parties as the same in defending their coun-

try's interests, although "maybe their methods differ."

An aide in Tunis to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said the elections were a non-event. "There are differences (between Likud and Labour) on the surface, but really it is like the difference between Coca Cola and Pepsi... the common denominator is that both parties reject the PLO and the existence of the Palestinians."

The Gulf Arab states, preoccupied with the long-running Iran-Iraq conflict, also see little difference between Israel's contending parties, and little prospect of a Middle East settlement with-

out American pressure on the Jewish state.

Saudi Arabia's semi-official Okaz newspaper commented "the fact that we should not ignore is that the Likud government and the Labour Party... work within one Zionist strategy."

Egypt is hoping a new government in Israel might give a fresh push to the Middle East peace process and also improve chilly bilateral relations.

Officials in Cairo say privately a Labour government could help achieve these two goals. Presidential aide Osama Al-Baz told reporters Egypt hopes the outcome of the elections

will help narrow the gap between Arab and Israeli views on the Middle East.

In Morocco, which favours an Arab-Jewish dialogue, officials look for a Labour victory as offering some hope of conciliation and dialogue for peace.

Western diplomats in Amman believe a Labour victory might provide the impetus needed to revive the peace process.

"A Labour victory will demonstrate a positive shift in public opinion in Israel which may be reflected in the new government's policy," one commented. But no change in Israeli policy is expected at least until after the

U.S. presidential election in November, and even then there is doubt as to how much pressure Washington will be willing to exert on the Israelis.

King Hussein said in an interview with the New York Times that the United States was biased towards Israel and had discredited itself as the only force in the area which could help secure a durable settlement.

Since then, the King has pressed for an international conference on the Middle East, to include the Soviet Union and the PLO, warning that this is "the last chance before it is too late."

At 75, Gromyko steers Soviet diplomacy actively

By Peter Millar
 Reuter

MOSCOW — He has been called "the eternal foreign minister" and certainly the Soviet Union's Andrei Gromyko, who celebrates his 75th birthday on Wednesday, has come to be seen as a permanent fixture in a world of transient international politicians.

High office in Moscow has often proved hazardous but Mr. Gromyko, foreign minister for the past 27 years, has displayed staying powers second to none, in itself a tribute to his diplomatic skill.

If in the past this has required subordination to whims of difficult leaders Mr. Gromyko is today at the apex of his career with a commanding position in the Kremlin hierarchy and the voice of experienced authority in Soviet foreign policy.

His almost unchanging sombre appearance and dour style have become so familiar that diplomats, East and West, can hardly imagine an international conference of note without him.

The hair is greying but his slight stoop has not become pronounced. The brief lop-sided grin,

which medical men say might be the result of a minor stroke, is as much a part of the image as his dark suits and quick wit.

Mr. Gromyko already holds most of the Soviet Union's top awards. His birthday will almost certainly bring another.

In March 1983 he was appointed one of three first deputies to Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, 79, causing speculation that he might leave the Foreign Ministry, but so far there have been no such indications.

Among a Kremlin leadership which since Nikita Khrushchev has fought shy of the Western press, Mr. Gromyko has shown himself ready and able to do verbal battle, ad-libbing replies, in turn witty, caustic or grave.

Mr. Gromyko's foreign career left him without a party power base and little chance to be a contender for leadership, a fact which may have aided his political longevity.

Once when a visiting foreign minister asked him about a politburo reshuffle, he shrugged his shoulders and replied: "You know how it is here, a bit like the Bermuda Triangle. From time to time

one of us disappears."

Born in Tserist Russia, at the village of Gromyki near Minsk, he began his diplomatic career under Stalin and was in succession Foreign minister for Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Andropov and now President Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Gromyko, formerly ambassador to Washington, helped draft the United Nations charter while Ronald Reagan was still working at his Hollywood career. Margaret Thatcher and an Oxford undergraduate and Mr. Chernenko a party member in Moldavia.

He soon left his early training in agriculture to study in the United States and was later given a job as head of the Foreign Ministry's U.S. Department by Stalin's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov at the age of 30.

He moved to Moscow's Washington embassy a year later and was ambassador by 1943, taking part in the conferences at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam which shaped the postwar world. In 1946 he became Moscow's first permanent representative to the United Nations.

After a brief spell as amb-



Gromyko — 27 years as foreign minister

assador to London he returned to Moscow on Stalin's death in 1953 as a deputy foreign minister and retained the post until 1957 when Mr. Khrushchev ousted Mr. Molotov and gave Mr. Gromyko the job he has held ever since.

Only this month it was confirmed that Mr. Molotov himself, now 94, had been quietly readmitted to the Communist Party after a quarter century in the political nowhere.

At first Mr. Gromyko appeared little more than a foil for Mr. Khrushchev on foreign trips. He often played the unflinching "straight man" on the receiving end of humiliating jokes.

When Mr. Khrushchev was unceremoniously bundled off-

stage in 1964, Mr. Gromyko remained.

Closely involved in the events leading to the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961, he was also a key architect of the diplomatic agreement to differ which constituted the four-power accord on the city's status a decade later.

But only in 1973 did Mr. Gromyko receive the full accolade of Communist power, a seat on the ruling politburo.

He worked actively for the policy of détente under Leonid Brezhnev and its culmination in the 1975 Helsinki conference which those in the West who claim to know him say he wanted as an international recognition of post-war frontiers, given the impossibility of a peace treaty with divided Germany.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote in his memoirs: "Gromyko knew every shade of a subject. It was suicidal to negotiate with him without mastering the record."

The record of issues on which Mr. Gromyko has had to know his facts is longer than most: Berlin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Middle East, Angola and the Congo,

China, Afghanistan, Poland, plus weaponry from nuclear ballistic missiles to space weapons.

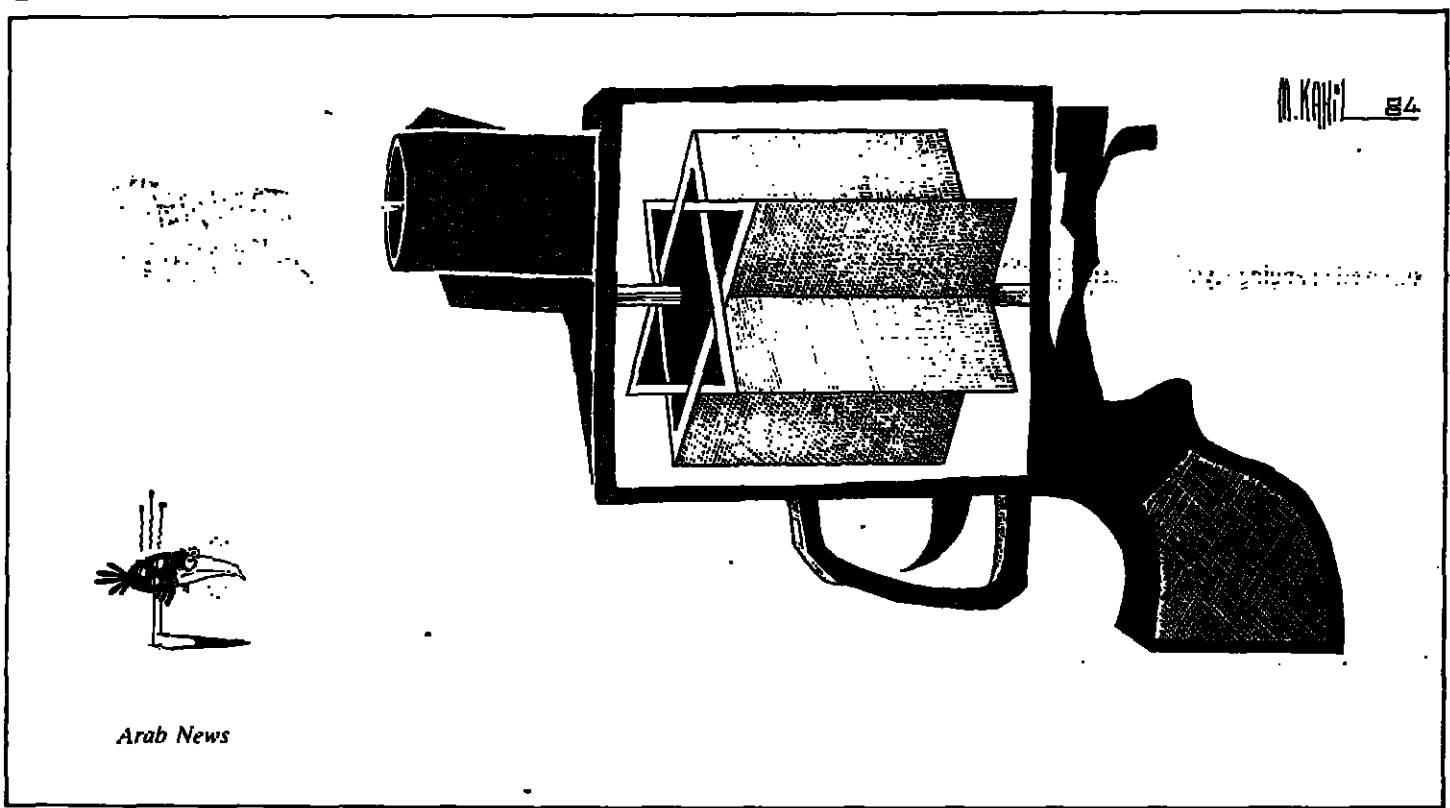
Even in advanced age, Mr. Gromyko has often looked in better health than many of his politburo colleagues. The only physical failing he showed publicly was a collapse during a speech at the United Nations in 1978.

He has since appeared fully recovered and is a notable figure in his grey Astrakhan fur hat on Lenin's mausoleum at Red Square parades.

Mr. Gromyko has a son and a daughter and his wife Lydia is one of the few Kremlin wives seen regularly in public, at his side at official banquets.

A fluent English speaker, Mr. Gromyko nonetheless prefers to conduct talks through an interpreter, giving himself the chance to hear everything twice as often as his opposite number.

But he readily musters his English for diplomatic small talk. When British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe visited Moscow this month Mr. Gromyko opened their conversation with a few homely remarks about the inclement weather.



Bahamas officials take drug bribes

A commission of inquiry into allegations that Bahamas government officials have been bribed by drug smugglers has challenged the probity of cabinet ministers, including the prime minister, and badly shaken the ruling Progressive Liberal Party. Nikki Kelly reports.

NASSAU — The Prime Minister of the Bahamas, Sir Lynden Pindling, likes to describe himself as a perennial optimist. In the last five months his optimism has been tested to the limit by the catalogue of corruption and alleged corruption compiled by a commission of inquiry investigating drug smuggling through the islands.

The evidence of nearly 200 witnesses has so far revealed:

— An undermanned, underpaid and underequipped police force crippled by inept leadership and easily susceptible to bribery at all levels.

— A legal profession that has grown rich from the fat fees paid by drug smugglers.

— Manipulation of the country's tax haven facilities to launder huge amounts of illegal money.

— Broad tolerance at the official level of influence-peddling by persons close to the governing Progressive Liberal Party.

Most of the commission's findings have been an open secret among Bahamians for years. But that so many people should have been called to account publicly for their actions has set off social and political tremors whose long-term effects are still hard to gauge.

What clearly astounded Sir Lynden's critics was his decision to appoint the commission in the first place, and his apparent willingness to give full rein to its investigations.

The three-member body, headed by a former Chief Justice of the Bahamas, began hearings last December following allegations by NBC, the American television

network, that Bahamian government officials, including the prime minister, were being bribed to protect a major drug smuggling ring operating from the Bahamas.

Appointed initially for three months, the commission has recently been given its second three-month extension. The inquiry will terminate on Sep. 28 at a cost to the government of more than \$1.5 million.

Inevitably, the names of several cabinet ministers have surfaced during the hearings. Witnesses have claimed they were told by drug smugglers of large payoffs to the prime minister, the deputy prime minister and the ministers of agriculture and youth as well as other prominent PLP members. In some cases smugglers themselves have testified to making payments.

A close friend of Sir Lynden, accused of influence-peddling on behalf of drug smugglers, told of paying the prime minister at least \$533,000 over the last four years but insisted the money was for business deals gone sour and not drug-related.

Sir Lynden has acknowledged the payments by Mr. Everette Bannister in testimony before the commission but denied their impropriety. Instead he has accused the opposition Free National Movement of being party to a plot by U.S. officials to overthrow his government.

Sir Lynden has accused the former U.S. charge d'affaires in the Bahamas, Mr. Andrew Antipapas, of waging a "disinformation campaign," inspired by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), to discredit his government.

The subsequent charges of corruption levelled at himself and other government members during several NBC television news reports last September were the product of a "well-orchestrated conspiracy" initiated by Mr. Antipapas, the prime minister alleged in a 52-page statement before the commission.

The prime minister also accused the American government of frustrating the inquiry by refusing to allow 19 key officials, including Mr. Antipapas, to give evidence. "It is just another example of a general unwillingness to cooperate to the fullest with Bahamian authorities," he said.

Sir Lynden stressed that investigation of the NBC charges had yet to verify any connection between himself, Mr. Robert Vesco, the fugitive American financier, and drug trafficking. He called the much publicised efforts by the U.S. to extradite the financier a "sham" and said he was satisfied that Mr. Vesco had his own arrangement with Washington, and that he "probably was and is an important part of their operations and intelligence gathering apparatus in Central America."

With only two years of his current five-year term behind him, Sir Lynden has categorically rejected the idea of an early election. And with his party in control of 32 of the 43 seats in Parliament, he has the political leverage to survive a vote of no confidence.

Nonetheless the commission's revelations have badly shaken the PLP. Corruption at the official level has been one of the principal issues in each of the last three elections. Tied to this has been the flagrant peddling of favours by

well-connected members of the party. The broad exposure given their activities by the commission has further undermined the administration's credibility.

The prime minister's opponents contend that, by failing to put down corruption within the party ranks, the government must accept blame for the uncontrollable increase in crime precipitated by the drug trade. The question now is whether the commission will produce positive changes or if it will be back to business-as-usual once the hearings have ended.

There are already signs of change. Police salaries have been increased substantially this year, and a weeding out of corrupt officers appears under way. The findings of the commission, together with the country's high crime rate, are almost certain to lead to a restructuring of the force along more professional lines.

Another change is likely to come in the court system, which in the past has allowed accused drug smugglers to post bail and leave the country.

Smugglers will also find it difficult to continue using the country's banking facilities for money laundering. Tight surveillance and screening procedures were recently introduced by the central bank in conjunction with the Association of International Banks in the Bahamas.

Few doubt that Sir Lynden and the PLP will weather the crisis. "All countries go through some turbulent period in their development process as they evolve from colony to nationhood," he observed recently. "In the long run," he added, "it will endure to the betterment and improvement of the Bahamas." — Financial Times news feature.

U.S. pressures Lange over ANZUS policy

By Reg Gratton
 Reuter

WELLINGTON — The United States and New Zealand, were on collision course Sunday over a treaty that has formed the cornerstone of regional defence for more than 30 years.

Within hours of leading his Labour Party to an election triumph over the National government of Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon, Prime Minister elect David Lange was heading into crisis talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The 41-year-old Labour leader announced he would take over the foreign affairs portfolio, highlighting his party's controversial commitment to renegotiate the ANZUS Defence Alliance with Australia and the United States and ban nuclear warships from New Zealand ports.

High-powered annual talks between the ANZUS partners started Monday. The outgoing Muldoon administration will officially represent New Zealand at the meeting but Lange, who will not be sworn in for 10 days, has arranged talks with both the Canberra and Washington delegations.

The Americans have hinted that Labour's pledge to turn away nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships could spell the end of the tripartite treaty, the lynch pin of Australian and New Zealand defence policies since 1951.

Mr. Shultz, who leads the Washington delegation of officials and defence chiefs, suggested before leaving Canberra for Wellington Sunday he would put pressure on Mr. Lange not to ban visits by U.S. nuclear ships.

"For an alliance to mean anything it has to be possible for the military forces of the respective countries to interact together. Otherwise it is not much of an alliance," he told a news conference.

Mr. Shultz said Saturday night he hoped the Labour party posed no more threat to the pact than the Australian Labour Party's election victory last year.

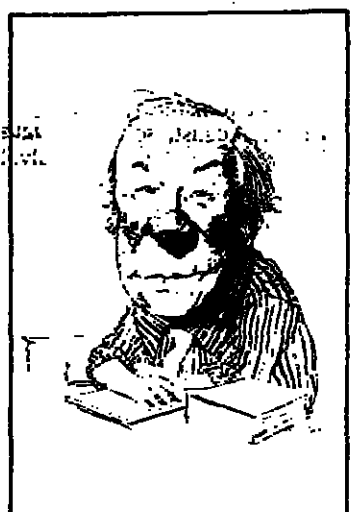
Australia's moderate Labour leadership was able to contain left-wing pressure for a ban on nuclear ships and announced no change after a review.

But Mr. Lange, a middle-of-the-road socialist, might find public opinion too strong to stomach a compromise, political analysts said.

Many New Zealanders who voted Labour into office with a 17-seat majority oppose visits by nuclear warships under the ANZUS Pact. American and British vessels have been met by hundreds of anti-nuclear protesters in small boats.

Labour has said it feared the entry of nuclear weapons would make New Zealand a target in the event of a nuclear war.

Mr. Lange said during the election campaign that the nuclear



ban would not torpedo the ANZUS alliance. He cited a similar Labour policy during its last administration in 1972-75.

But the Americans are not so sure. A senior official said late last month that the U.S. attached critical importance to the use of Australian and New Zealand ports.

Mr. Lange will be anxious not to let Labour's ANZUS policy affect its relations with Australia's Labour government, according to analysts.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke was the first political leader to congratulate Mr. Lange on his election victory and the new leader has not concealed his admiration for the former Australian trade union chief turned politician.

Mr. Lange who said after the polls win that he wanted to give New Zealand a greater say in international affairs, will be under pressure from the party's left wing to harden Labour policy on sporting links with South Africa, an issue which split the country in 1976 and again in 1981.

Although a Labour government would stop a South African rugby tour of New Zealand, Mr. Lange has already said it could not prevent all black rugby tour of South Africa. But Labour would, like the National government, discourage sporting contacts, he said.

Mr. Lange has promised an independent foreign policy and said late last week that "it would be unashamedly formulated in Wellington, not Washington or Canberra."

New Zealand would re-establish a diplomatic presence in New Delhi, withdrawn as a cost-cutting measure by the Muldoon government soon after the 1981 election, and would strengthen its ties with African countries, Mr. Lange said.

On the domestic scene, Mr. Lange has not been clear on how his government would tackle the sluggish economy, the main issue in the polls campaign.

The new government has pledged to unite the country together under a programme of economic and social reconstruction with a fair prices and incomes policy and tax system.

ORIGIN OF WORDS

Every word was once a poem. Each began as a picture.

Months of the year

JANUARY:

When the clock strikes twelve on New Year's Eve and December passes into January, we say farewell to the year just gone and we hail the New Year ahead. It is fitting that this first month should be called January, for the Roman god Janus, who gave this month its name, was always represented with two faces, one that gazed at the past and one that looked to the future. However, before the name January was adopted in England, this month was called Wulf-Monath, or "wolf-month," because at this time of the year the bitter cold brought wolves into the village to forage for food.

FEBRUARY:

The middle of the month of February was marked in ancient Rome for a religious ceremony in which women were beaten for barrenness. This was called the festival of Lupercalia and was held in a cave by the river Tiber. Two youths were selected to play the leading role in the celebration. After the goats were sacrificed, thongs were cut from their hides and given to the youths. These thongs were called februa, or "instruments of purification," and should they strike a woman, she would no longer be barren. The two young men in question would run around the city with the sacred thongs and give smart and "curative" slaps to any barren girls they saw. No one knows just how they knew whom to hit although the barrenness of a woman would probably be common knowledge in any village. However this may be, the magic power of thongs came from Juno, whose epithet as the goddess of fertility was Februa, and from this word the English took the name of the month. February had 29 days, but the Roman Senate took one away and gave it to August, so that August would not be inferior to July. It is a long step down from all this romance to the original name, for February. The factual English simply called it *spree-kalemonath* because the cabbages were sprouting.

MARCH:

Before the time of Julius Caesar, the Roman New Year began with the month of March. This was not only the beginning of the year but was the open spring season for the waging of war, so the month was dedicated to Mars, the god of war, and was named after him. Its Old English name was Hlyd-Monath, that is, "boisterous-month," because of the winds. And, by the way, the expression "mad as a March hare" comes from the fact that March is the mating season for hares, and they are supposedly full of whimsy all month.

— Ahmad Jaber

Displaced people — The problem can be dealt with at its roots

THERE are countries where refugees are accepted without hostility: there are others where they are at the very most tolerated; and finally states which reject them. They are then condemned to present themselves at other border crossings, even further away from their roots until one of these countries allows a refugee a place on its quota list, and a home of sorts.

For some refugees it is a happy ending but for many others their difficulties are just beginning. Even under the most favourable circumstances, refugees face immense difficulties in rebuilding their lives: adaptation to a new and sometimes alien culture, the language problem, and the shock of having to adapt perhaps to Western ways. Finding new employment or another profession will also have varying results. Some will find satisfaction in their new way of life, others will not be able to adapt, and for all refugees there is the lasting trauma of coming to

terms with the fact they are almost certain never to see their homeland again.

What more can be done for these victims of conflicts who are for the most part unwanted? Set up special programmes in a flurry of benevolence to favour their reinsertion into a new society, or refuse them entry under some economic or political pretext?

A remedy to the mass exodus of civilians in times of conflict does exist, a sort of humanitarian vaccine, which when well administered can help allay the anguish and fear that provoke mass displacements in countries struck by hostilities: the intervention into the very interior of these conflict zones to protect and assist the victims and displaced people, and so stem their departure.

This solution can appear ridiculously simple, or even naive, to the political ideologists, but standing in the way of this concrete realisation are alas in the most

part the intransigent attitudes adopted by some governments and other parties to conflicts. The International Committee of the Red Cross, whose traditional role is to come to the aid of all victims of conflicts and armed hostilities throughout the world — and in Africa in particular where most of its activities take place — is the unfortunate witness to such attitudes.

Many times during the past few years the ICRC has been prevented from setting up delegations in troubled regions to carry out food and medical programmes for entire civilian populations suffering in and around the fast-moving fronts that characterise internal conflicts. Forced to flee their small havens of self-sufficiency, millions of people have been displaced in Africa, abandoning everything except perhaps a small ray of hope that someday they might be able to return to their original homes.

Many times, despite formal guarantees from the different parties and the observance of strict security measures by the ICRC, humanitarian convoys have been ambushed or blocked, thus depriving desperate victims of aid.

One would think certain armed parties have no respect for the civilian populations they are trying to win over to their side, by the way they often appear indifferent to the suffering of these men, women and children forced to flee in terror, sometimes starving, wounded or sick and with no one to help them.

It would appear, finally, that in their political reasoning there is no place for a neutral organisation that works by a purely humanitarian ideal to improve the situation of war victims, asking only one thing in return: to be allowed to work where the needs are greatest, according to its universally accepted criteria.



Ethiopia: Displaced people gather under a plastic shelter (Photo: F. Winger)

These criteria cannot be compromised by trading in the rights of the victims, who have a legal right to protection in times of hostilities and who in the final analysis

only want to survive — if possible in their own country but only elsewhere as a last resort.

Some states, all too few, appear to have accepted these principles.

If only their example was followed by others, the problem of refugees could begin to be dealt with at its roots. — International Committee of the Red Cross Bulletin.

Official's remark makes 'Beach Boys' heroes

By Bruce Russell
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A tactless remark by one of President Reagan's former cabinet secretaries has elevated the enduring pop group the Beach Boys into the heady realms of being a national institution.

When former Interior Secretary James Watt barred them from last year's Independence Day concert in Washington saying they attracted the "wrong element", he not only fell out with the Reagans — who happened to be fans of the Beach Boys — but also assured the group of a victorious comeback this year.

"I think we've become America's folk group," Beach Boy Al Jardine, 41, told Reuters after performing last week on Washington's grassy mall to a crowd estimated at more than half a million. "We were really blessed by that (Watt) remark."

The crowd was at least twice as large as that which gathered last year to hear Wayne Newton, the singer Mr. Watt approved as "wholesome". "Although," admitted the weather was better this time round.

The Beach Boys had appeared fairly regularly on the Independence Day concert, and now the feeling among musicians here is that they will head that bill for as long as they want to go on playing together.

For almost a quarter of a century, through the days of the Beatles and hippies and hard rock, the Beach Boys have cast a spell over American youth with their richly harmonious songs about surfing, California beaches and sports cars.

Other styles of popular music have had their day and become dated.

But the Beach Boys' "good vibrations", "California girls" and "God only knows" hang on in public favour from year to year, packaged and repackaged in new albums with titles like "The Best of the Beach Boys" and "Ten Years of Harmony".

A double album of their hits released in Britain last year sold a million copies, but the boys have a

hard job keeping up with the names of these re-releases.

What was the title of their British hit? — "I don't really remember," replies Jardine.

They say they bear no grudge against Watt for charging that they were among groups who had attracted the wrong element of rowdies and drug-users to the Independence Day concerts in previous years.

"We invited him to attend this year's concert, but he turned down the invitation," says vocalist Mike Love, 43.

"Watt was doing what he thought was best for America... he wanted positive and wholesome entertainment. It's just that he didn't know that that's what we have been delivering every night of our lives."

Mr. Watt's habit of making tactless remarks eventually led to him dropping out of Washington politics altogether. He resigned as interior secretary after alluding to members of a federal commission as "a black... a woman, two Jews and a cripple."

Although the Beach Boys have survived changing styles of music, the group has not escaped entirely unscathed from the turmoil of the last two decades.

Drummer Dennis Wilson, a one-time hippie who befriended mass murderer Charles Manson and almost became one of Manson's victims, drowned last year after a drinking bout.

And the pressure of fame increased the psychological problems of Wilson's brother Brian, 42, the original creative force in the group and the author of its biggest hits.

Depressed and paranoid, he retired to bed, gave up writing and became grossly overweight. But Brian Wilson looked thin and tanned on the podium at this year's concert.

"He's on a 600-calorie-a-day diet," says Love. "He looks great. He's getting back into everyday living, doing things like taking out the trash."

The five original members of the group are constantly asked how long they intend to stay together and they are sensitive to criticism that their hits are being recycled.

Leishmaniasis: 'forgotten disease' is there

By Andrew Crump

LONDON — It attacks 400,000 new people every year and afflicts 12 million people in the world at any given time. But it is a disease ignored as much by science as by the general public.

Part of the trouble may be its difficult name. But Leishmaniasis, called after the British tropical medicine pioneer Sir William Leishman (1865-1926), is the most neglected and least understood of all tropical diseases, according to the U.N. Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. No new drug has appeared to treat it for over 30 years.

Yet its geographical range is the most diverse of any of the tropical diseases. It occurs in South American forests, Soviet Asian steppes, Ganges Basin villages, southern European farms, East African villages and North African desert oases.

Scientists are still arguing over how many species there are of the disease-causing microscopic parasite "Leishmania". Workers at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in Britain recognise four as causing the disease in humans, but admit there may be many sub-species. There are similar arguments over how many species of sandfly pass on the disease by biting humans. Of the 600 known sandfly species, 20 are considered definite carriers, and another 40 may spread the disease in certain areas.

In some parts of Africa and India the parasite is passed, via the sandfly, directly from person to person. But dogs and foxes can act as an intermediate host for the often fatal form of the disease which attacks bone marrow and internal organs such as the liver and spleen, causing a general darkening of the body. This form of the disease, popularly known as "kala-azar", a Hindi term meaning "black fever", is commonly fatal if untreated.

The skin form — which goes by several romantic names left over from the British Empire such as Baghdad button, Delhi boil and oriental sore — is carried in Latin America by sloths, armadillos, anteaters and opossums, and in

the rest of the world by rodents. Such animals do not give the disease to humans, but do provide a reservoir of the parasite from which the sandfly draws. Chinese officials claim a programme of rounding up stray dogs and discharging the population from keeping pets has eradicated the internal form which once menaced China. But British experts suspect there are still pockets of infection in the country.

The skin version results in a chronic ulcer which resembles leprosy, but which usually heals within a year without treatment. However, as people's bodies are

usually clothed and their faces left bare, the sandfly often bites the face. Some forms of the disease, particularly in Latin America, can eat away the nose or palate, and be far more disfiguring than leprosy.

Once the skin heals, the victim is largely immune to further infection by parasites of the same species, but is open to attack by Leishmania of other species.

All experts are agreed that the disease is hard to control, both because the parasite comes in various forms and because it can enter the cells sent to destroy it by the body's immune system and multiply within them.

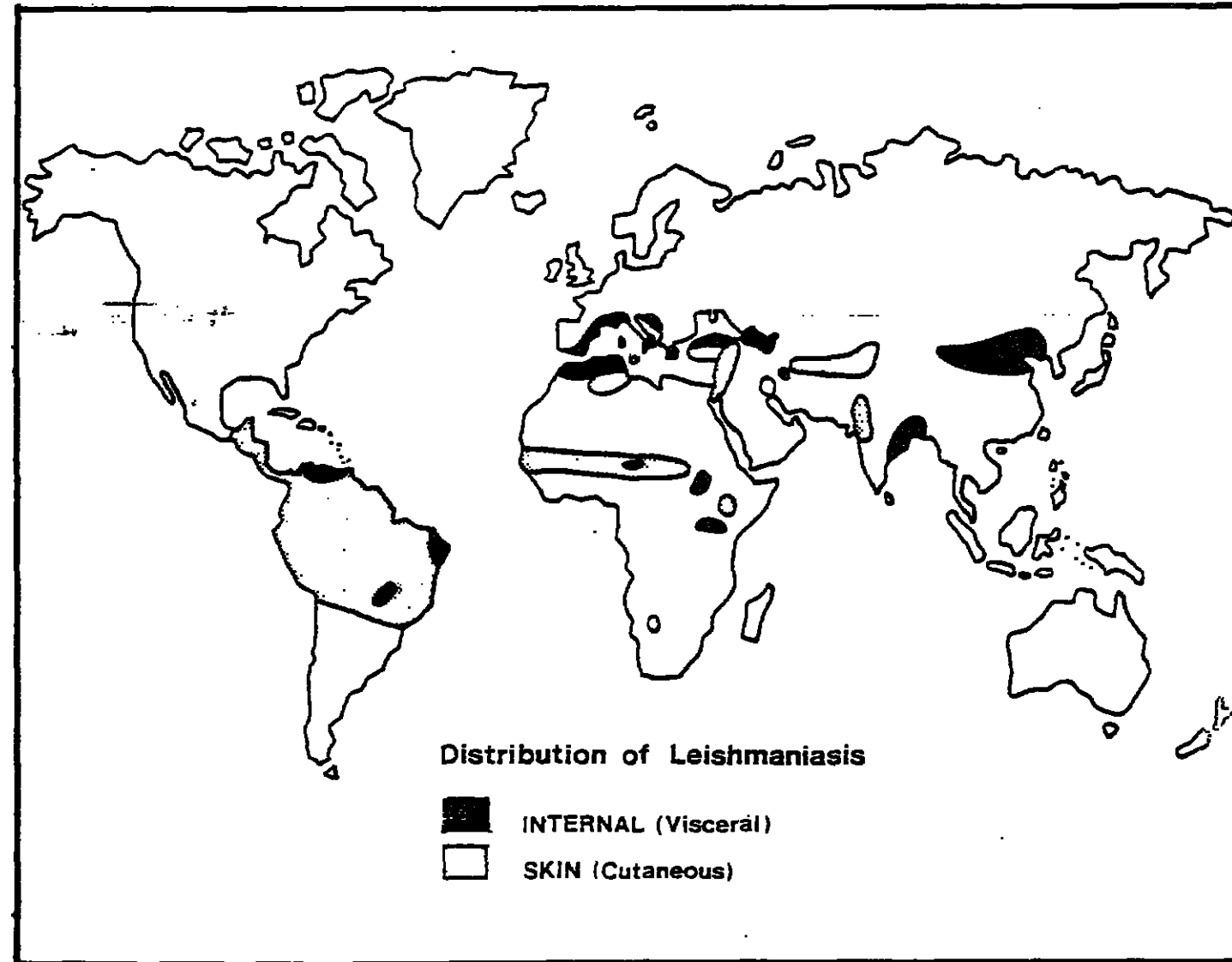
Treatment of patients relies on repeated courses of drugs, the most common of which are based on the toxic element antimony and can have serious side-effects. Precise and repeated courses of drugs are difficult to administer in the developing world.

The spraying of such insecticides as DDT during anti-malarial campaigns also cuts down sandfly numbers. But the use of such chemicals against malaria has fallen off as mosquitoes grew resistant.

Researchers in the Soviet Union are experimenting with the somewhat drastic solution of a

vaccine which actually gives the patient the non-fatal skin form of the disease, putting the ulcer where it does not show and does not interfere with daily activities. Once the ulcer has healed, the patient is immune to the local species of parasite.

But Leishmaniasis is one of the few major world diseases with which the word "breakthrough" is rarely connected. Its victims are largely the rural poor of the tropics and subtropics, and drug companies could not expect large profits from developing new vaccines or treatments. — Earthscan feature.



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England bundled out of Federation Cup tennis

SAO PAULO (R) — Bulgaria bundled England out of the Federation Cup Women's Team Tennis Championship Monday when teenage sisters Katerina and Manuela Maleeva trounced the fourth seeds 3-0.

England's crash was the only upset in a day which saw West Germany coast to an easy victory over China. Australia and Yugoslavia also coasted through to the second round.

From the start of the England-Bulgaria clash, it was clear that Anne Hobbs and Jo Durie would have trouble containing the Bulgarian sisters.

In the opening match, Katerina Maleeva produced a pocketful of tricks to confuse the more experienced Hobbs, taking the game 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Durie, ranked 10th in the world, was tipped to beat 17-year-old Manuela Maleeva. But she had no answer to the Bulgarian girl's penetrating volleys and crisp groundstrokes.

After losing the first set 4-6, Durie fought back to win the second 6-4. But she lost control again, and found herself 2-5 down in the final set with Maleeva serving for the match with a 40-15 advantage.

Durie drew on her experience to save the match points and trim her opponent's advantage to 5-4. But Maleeva stayed calm and wrapped up the match with a flourish.

After more than two hours on court, a weary and downcast Durie said she thought she had had the game in her hands after the second set. "But unfortunately

that's tennis. It's a game," she added ruefully.

Hobbs and Amanda Brown put up a spirited defence against the Maleeva sisters in the doubles. But the Bulgarians' flair carried them to a 7-6, 7-5 win to complete a dismal day for England.

West Germany's Sylvia Hanika, showing little sign of injury problems, crushed China's Wang Ping 6-1, 6-0. Her teammate, Miriam Schropp, had more trouble beating Zhong Ni 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 but the final result was never in doubt.

In the second round West Germany will face Sweden, 2-1 victors over Brazil.

The Soviet Union looked impressive in their 3-0 win over Uruguay. But Australia's victory by a similar score over Argentina came only after three setters by both their singles players, Anne Minister and Elizabeth Sayers.

The Belgium-Colombia clash was decided on the doubles, after Nicole Mabillet's 7-5, 6-0 win over Liliana Fernandez was matched by a 6-4, 6-4 victory by Elsa Rodriguez over Ann Gabriel.

But the two Colombians crumbled under the onslaught of Mabillet and Kathleen Schurmann, who won 6-2, 6-4.

The top seeded teams, the United States and Czechoslovakia, are expected to have few problems when they meet Mexico and Venezuela respectively in other first round matches.



Jupp Derwall (right) has resigned as German soccer coach to make way for Franz Beckenbauer, whose

aim is to ensure qualification for the 1986 World Cup in Mexico.

Beckenbauer takes over from Derwall

FRANKFURT am MAIN (DaD) — Franz Beckenbauer, capped a record 103 times for the Federal Republic of Germany, is to coach the national team. His immediate aim, after Germany's exodus from the European Championships in France, is to ensure qualification for the 1986 World Cup in Mexico.

"Kaiser" Franz has come to the rescue following the resignation of team manager Jupp Derwall after the team's poor showing in France, where they were eliminated after three mediocre games: a goal-

less draw with Portugal, 2-1 against Romania and a 1-0 defeat by Spain, who lost 2-1 to hosts France in the final. The German team has been in poor shape for several years.

Beckenbauer, of Bayern Munich, Cosmos New York and SV Hamburg, is to revamp the squad with the assistance of Derwall's deputy, Horst Köppel. He plans to rebuild the team around goalie Harald Schumacher, full-back Karlheinz Förster, midfield supremo Bernd Schuster and forwards Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Rudi Völler.

Borg ousted in opening round

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Bjorn Borg looked much the same with shoulder-length hair held in place by the familiar headband, but much of the old bite was missing as he crashed out in the opening round of the Stuttgart Grand Prix Tuesday.

And Frenchman Henri Lecointe, the man who sent the once

undisputed king of tennis to defeat in his last tournament appearance 16 months ago, was the man who thrashed him again. This time the margin was 6-3, 6-1 in only 49 minutes.

The Swede's famous double-handed backhand was employed to pass Leconte a few times. But the ball often landed short and the

Frenchman, at 21, Borg's junior by seven years, replied with several outright winners.

The French left-hander used his ferocious first service to good effect and also scored two aces with his second service. He attacked whenever possible and hit a series of winners with fierce forehand volleys.

Borg, who won five successive Wimbledon Championships and six French Open titles, entered the \$100,000 Stuttgart tournament on a wild card.

He said Monday that he wanted to see how he would stand up to a Grand Prix tournament again.

But he was unlucky to be drawn in the opening round against the Frenchman, fresh from his weekend Davis Cup victories against Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, the world's number one, and Tomas Smid, seeded two here.

Budd sacrifices all for flowering Olympic dream

By Neil Oughton
Reader

LONDON — A black Mercedes pulled to a halt at the foot of the boarding ramp and three passengers climbed aboard KLM flight 594 waiting on the runway at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport.

Moments later the Boeing 747 lifted into the air bound for Nairobi and Amsterdam. Zola Budd's Olympic dream had taken off.

The slender South African was sacrificing her home just outside Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, and her nationality in the hope of becoming British and being offered the chance to run in the Los Angeles Olympics.

Now, nearly four months after slipping into England in March, Budd is packing her bags for another long journey. She has been granted British citizenship, has been selected for the Olympic team and has smashed British, European and world junior records into the bargain.

She has also weathered the controversy that greeted her arrival in Britain. Now the storm has abated and the quiet 18-year-old has emerged as a leading contender for the 3,000 metres title.

Budd is an unlikely Olympic heroine. She appears desperately shy and is so slightly built that she looks barely capable of running for a bus. When she lines up for a race, her opponents tower over her like bullies in a school playground.

But behind the frailty and the innocent looks, lurks a fierce determination which could give her a place in the annals of Olympic history and the hearts of millions of sports fans.

To win the 3,000 metres gold medal in the Los Angeles Coliseum, Budd will have to beat double World Champion Mary Decker — whose picture adorned her bedroom wall in Bloemfontein — in front of the American's own adoring public.

But Budd's brave, punishing style of front running has already carried her to an unofficial 5,000 metres world record in January and a junior world best over 1,500 metres in Britain two months ago. And on Friday she swept to her

first recognised world best time when she recorded five minutes 33.15 seconds for a 2,000 metres event in London.

Budd sprang to prominence in January when, still only 17 and running barefoot at Stellenbosch University's Coetzburg stadium, she clocked 15 minutes 01.83 seconds for 5,000 metres, beating Decker's official world record by nearly seven seconds.

She had been running competitively since childhood and, coached by Teacher Pieter Lubuschagne since the age of 11, had steadily outrun the best opposition South Africa could muster.

Her performance that windy night in Stellenbosch forced the athletics world to sit up and take notice. But her time was ineligible as a world best as South Africa is suspended by the International Amateur Athletic Federation because of its apartheid policies.

Nor, as a South African, could Budd run in the Olympics. But two more unofficial world junior records, over 3,000 metres in February and 1,500 metres in March, convinced her father Frank and mother Tossie that their daughter would have to leave home to make her mark in the sport.

The decision to move to Britain was not taken lightly. Zola had received a number of track scholarship offers from American universities, but turned them down.

In January she said: "Sometimes I feel it might be necessary to go overseas. But I won't leave permanently. If I had to choose between running and staying, I'd probably stay."

But after weeks of soul searching, the Budds decided to take up an offer of help from a British national newspaper. Her father applied for a British passport on the basis that his father was born in London, and the family left for England.

It is doubtful whether the Budd family had anticipated the controversy which resulted from Zola being granted British citizenship only 13 days after arriving in England.

With the approval of the Home Secretary (Interior Minister) she had been allowed to jump the immigration queue while other

candidates waited their turn, often for months.

Political opponents of South Africa were among the first to insist that Budd was a symbol and product of the South African system and should not have been granted citizenship.

They said Britain was being used by Budd merely to gain entry to the Olympics and that the nation was being depicted as South Africa's ally.

Black African states also voiced concern and for a while there was talk of a possible Olympic boycott over the affair.

Some British athletes, particularly those whom Budd would be challenging for an Olympic place, were equally dismayed.

Many, including Jane Furniss who has since been selected with Budd and Wendy Sly for the 3,000 metres, felt the South African-born girl should have served a residential qualification period.

Furniss, who gave up her job to concentrate on clinching an Olympic place, said: "I feel very strongly that Budd should serve a year qualification period. That is the period laid down in the rules if you change clubs in Britain, so I think it should be the same if you change countries."

While the debate continued Budd kept a low profile, appearing in public only to run and saying very little.

She made her British debut on a dusty, cinder track at Dartford, just outside London, in April, clocking an Olympic qualifying time of 9:02.60 for 3,000 metres.

Eleven days later she ran away from the field to clock a British junior record of 4:10.82 for 1,500 metres and improved that by more than six seconds when she set a world junior best of 4:04.39 at the British Championships in Wales.

Last month she discarded her spikes and powered barefoot to victory in the official 3,000 metres British Olympic trial in London. Her time of 8:40.22 beat the European junior record by 16 seconds.

It was a performance few could argue with and swept her into the British team for Los Angeles with barely a whimper from those who opposed her arrival four months earlier.

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The light, airy hall of the Alla Art Gallery provided the venue for busting openings of art exhibitions (above) as well as the opportunity for art lovers to casually browse around displays of photographs, paintings and sculpture by local and foreign artists (below).

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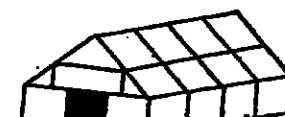
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Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Amman Times

Kaufman remarks strengthen dollar

LONDON (R) — The dollar strengthened on the world's foreign exchanges Tuesday after a forecast from influential U.S. economist Mr. Henry Kaufman that American interest rates were set to rise even further.

The U.S. currency opened in Frankfurt at 2.8365 marks, close to late prices in Tokyo but 1½ pfennigs up on Monday night's close in West Germany, before rising quickly to 2.84.

The market was looking for an excuse to buy the dollar and Mr. Kaufman provided it, a dealer at one of Britain's four major commercial banks said in London.

Mr. Kaufman, chief economist of the U.S. stockbrokers Salomon Brothers, said in a quarterly report Monday that the peak in American interest rates had not yet been reached.

The dollar closed in New York Monday night at 2.8315 marks, boosted by Mr. Kaufman's remarks and by news of a record jump in U.S. consumer credit in May, a factor also noted by Frankfurt dealers as lying behind the rise of the dollar.

Sterling weathered the dollar's strength better than most other currencies to open in London at \$1.3246, only slightly down on Monday night's closing \$1.3260.

Strong dollar compounds debt problems

Meanwhile, the continuing strength of the dollar on world currency markets is adding to the problems of the weaker economies in debt-ridden Latin America, particularly those which rely heavily on commodity exports.

High dollar interest rates, which lie behind the currency's rise, have put up the cost of investment and stockpiling by manufacturers, depressing prices of the commodities, principally metals, on which Peru, Bolivia and Chile rely for their foreign earnings.

They, along with Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela, have benefited from the greater U.S. purchasing power, but the dollar's record level against many world currencies is now beginning to hit their exports to other markets.

This is because most Latin American currencies are linked to the dollar, so when the dollar appreciates they become overvalued against those of Europe and Japan, pushing up the prices of the region's exports.

Interest rate increases have also added billions to interest payments on Latin America's \$350 billion foreign debt, over half the total borrowings of Third World countries.

Bolivia, one of the world's leading tin exporters, has already declared a moratorium on debt

payments and Peru will have to earmark an increasing part of its earnings from copper, silver and gold to service its borrowings, economists said.

Chile considers seeking new loans

Chile is considering seeking new loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to compensate for the fall in the price of copper, its main export.

Finance Minister Luis Escobar said recently Chile will have to dip into its reserves this year to cover the loss of foreign earnings and the cost of higher interest rates, so breaking a commitment with the fund to leave reserves unchanged.

For Mexico and Venezuela, whose oil exports are priced in dollars, the strength of the U.S. currency has brought benefits, according to Mr. Enrique Szwach, chief economist at the Foundation for Latin American Economic Investigation in Buenos Aires.

Brazil too, with a diversified economy which ranks among the world's 10 largest, has gained from rising exports to the U.S., particularly of industrial products, he added.

Argentina loses

Argentina, on the other hand, has been a net loser, Mr. Szwach said.

It has a \$44 billion foreign debt, and although an exporter of agricultural products, its major market is the Soviet Union while the U.S. has traditionally supplied its industrial products. Due to the strength of the dollar it now gets less for its money, Mr. Szwach added.

Since 1982, the U.S. economic recovery and the continuing depressed state of internal demand in Latin America have enabled the region to boost sales to the U.S. Last year, Latin America had a trade surplus with the U.S. of \$12.1 billion, around 20 per cent of the overall U.S. trade deficit. But the benefits of this success were concentrated in Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico which accounted for 93 per cent of the surplus.

These countries have become increasingly dependent on earnings from trade with the U.S. to pay their debts. Trade with the U.S. accounted for 30 per cent of Brazil's record surplus of \$6.03 billion in the first half of 1984.

According to Brazilian economist Mr. Paulo Nogueira of the independent Getulio Vargas foundation for economic research, the dollar's strength threatens the growth of Brazil's surplus by jeopardising competitiveness in markets outside the U.S.

Shipping minister denies Soviet freight rates undercut markets

MOSCOW (R) — Merchant Marine Minister Timofei Guzenko said Tuesday the Soviet Union was not trying to win an unfair share of world freight with subsidised rates.

The Soviet Union had 3,026 vessels, including fishing, research, technical and other non-cargo craft, he said.

When the Soviet Union's merchant marine ministry was set up in 1924, it had 381 ships.

The growth of the Soviet merchant fleet has caused concern to some governments. Western countries are worried about what they see as a growing dependence on Soviet lines for the transport of strategic goods.

Pravda attacks waste, bad planning

Meanwhile, the Communist Party daily Pravda reported Tuesday that the Soviet petrochemical industry has over a billion dollars worth of imported Western equipment lying about in fields and warehouses gathering rust.

In a fierce attack on waste and bad planning in the industry, the daily charged that it had repeatedly ordered expensive foreign goods for factories which were not built or for projects which were then abandoned.

"The imported equipment alone which is lying about as useless baggage at the enterprises of

the petrochemical ministry is worth some 845 million roubles (\$1.02 billion)", Pravda said.

Reports of imported equipment being neglected or improperly used are fairly frequent in the Soviet press, but the Pravda article was the first to name a sum for an entire industry.

Since the petrochemical ministry is one of dozens importing Western machinery, it appeared likely the overall value of equipment lying about unused was several billion dollars.

Pravda cited a plan to build a tyre factory at Belaya Tserkov in the Ukraine as the worst example of import waste.

Over 100 million roubles (\$120 million) in ministry-purchased Western gear had sat in crates in an open field for the past five years because planners had lowered the priority for tyre production. Thus work on the factory had been delayed year after year and had still not started.

Pravda said senior officials in the industry and other ministries involved in the affair had all tried to blame each other and had given evasive answers to its attempts to find out why the project had been held up for so long.

Mr. Guzenko was speaking at a press conference in response to allegations by non-communist countries and shipping lines that the state-owned merchant fleet undercut world tariffs with its subsidised prices.

He said the accusations were based on "a total lack of knowledge or a wish to distort our policy."

Mr. Guzenko criticised international conferences of shipping companies which set prices and market shares.

"The point is that the conferences ignore the principle of equality and mutual benefit," he said. "They are seeking to dictate the cargo capacity that they ship on every line."

"This formula of diktat against our fleet and against our relations with other countries is unacceptable," he added.

Mr. Guzenko said Soviet tariffs were set at conference rates except for Indochina, where they were 10 per cent below.

He said Moscow had no plans to enlarge its fleet and that his ministry would concentrate on building ice-breaking freighters for the Arctic and on technology, ports and management.

Petrochemical industry chiefs, Pravda continued, must take most of the blame for the enormous wastage of scarce foreign currency over which they presided.

Pravda also attacked the state planning organisation Gosplan, which has to vet and approve all contracts with foreign firms. It was time officials there put some effort into making sure money was spent wisely, the newspaper declared.

"This of course will require a great deal more energy than creating excuses for their behaviour out of thousands of bits of paper," it added.

In another article Pravda reported that a third of all Soviet farms are losing money and stay in business only through state subsidies and bank credits.

Despite strict orders from the leadership two years ago that all farms had to find ways of cutting losses and becoming profitable, a large number were now getting into debt more rapidly than before, it said.

Pravda said Tuesday that managers still sought an easy life by relying on state hand-outs and many of the offending farms were grossly inefficient.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed mixed in slack trading, as many operators await further developments in the U.K. dockworkers' strike, dealers said. At 1530 hours the FTSE 100 index was up 3.9 at 1006.9.

Thorn EMI ended 39p lower at 422 on news of its £136 million rights issue priced at 370, made partly to cover the cost of its Immos purchase. GEC returned to 180 after 178 after British Aerospace ended merger talks. BAE rose 14p to 325.

Government bonds pared early ½ point falls to ½ helped by U.K. June public borrowing data within expectations, dealers said. North American were mixed and golds lower.

Oils ended firm, with B.P. up 12p to 455 on a broker's recommendation with other issues moving up in sympathy, dealers said. Lasmo firmed 10p to 286 and Britoil 7p to 230.

Banks rose on speculation of higher U.S. interest rates with Natwest at 624 and Lloyds at 442 both up 10p. Insurances firmed in sympathy with Hambro Life, up 8p to 371 after higher half year new business figures, dealers said, but Phoenix ended 5p lower at 621 on profit taking after its recent rise.

Among equity leaders ICI was up 2p at 536 after 538, BTR firmed 3p to 424 and Blue Circle 2p to 370 while Hawker Siddeley eased 5p to 407 and Bowater 4p to 231.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.3247/57 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.3291/94 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.8415/25 | West German marks |
| | 3.2060/70 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.4032/42 | Swiss francs |
| | 57.55/58 | Belgian francs |
| | 8.7220/70 | French francs |
| | 1747.50/1748.50 | Italian lire |
| | 241.90/242.00 | Japanese yen |
| | 8.2900/50 | Swedish crowns |
| | 8.2150/2200 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 10.5825/75 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 347.40/347.90 | U.S. dollars |

Lange may devalue New Zealand dollar

WELLINGTON (R) — The fate of the New Zealand dollar hung in the balance Tuesday as prime minister-elect Mr. David Lange decided to delay until Wednesday a decision on devaluation.

Mr. Lange told a press conference Tuesday night that an announcement would be made Wednesday morning after a meeting of his cabinet-elect who would also be briefed by officials.

Outgoing prime minister Sir Robert Muldoon had earlier paved the way for a decision on the currency by saying he would agree to a devaluation after first refusing to act while his lame-duck government was still in office.

Sir Robert's overnight change of mind defused what Mr. Lange had described as a constitutional and financial crisis.

But the row between the two leaders continued with Mr. Lange accusing his opponent of misrepresenting his position on the currency.

"He was trying to make a fool of the transition. He was caught within two hours by the governor of the Reserve (Central) Bank," Mr. Lange said.

The governor and another top official flew to Auckland Monday to brief Mr. Lange, whose Labour Party government does not take office under constitutional convention until 10 to 12 days after the polls.

Sir Robert, whose National Party was ousted by Labour after nine years in power, stuck by his view that devaluation was not the right decision.

The politician, who lost the election mainly on his autocratic style of leadership and his handling of the economy, said that devaluation would put up prices, lead to costly wage demands and cost the central bank money.

But the New Zealand dollar came under massive pressure during the election campaign and both private sector economists and foreign exchange dealers said it should be devalued by at least 10 per cent.

Money market analysts estimated that more than one billion dollars (\$620 million) has left the country since the snap election was announced on June 14.

The Reserve Bank, which intervened in the market to prop up the dollar, suspended foreign exchange dealings in the currency indefinitely on Sunday night citing market uncertainties after Labour's victory.

Korea takes cautious path

SEOUL: There are two words which aptly sum up the state of the Republic of South Korea today. The first is transition, which is usually applied to describe the state of its economy and sometimes its place in the larger world; the second is liberalisation, for which, on occasion, the word autonomy is substituted. Here the connotation is no longer, as hitherto, exclusively economic; albeit tentatively, it is being broadened to cover the state of society too.

That either word can be so freely used may come as a surprise outside South Korea itself. The popular external impression of the country is essentially twofold: on the one hand it is seen as a contemporary, and therefore rare, economic miracle, a second Japan, much as the comparison is resented, and often refuted, by Koreans themselves; on the other, as a country caught in the vortex of external circumstances over which its control is, at best, tenuous.

There is no lack of evidence to support these twin impressions. Any nation that can, in 1984, boast of real economic growth of more than 8 per cent per annum and an inflation rate of less than 3 per cent is undoubtedly doing something right: when that country has had a history similar to Korea's, when growth is pursued at whatever cost to inflation and indebtedness, the transformation is little short of remarkable.

Korea's debt — about \$42 billion — is among the highest in the world, but it is nonetheless considered an eminently credit-worthy nation.

Yet the external environment in which South Korea must operate seems, at first blush, to be as fraught with danger as ever. Two events, both dominating world headlines, in the past year crystallise this — the shooting down by the Soviet Union of a Korean airliner last September, and the killing in October of members of the Korean cabinet in the Rangoon bomb blast, perpetrated, it can now be said with close to certainty, by terrorists from North Korea.

It is true that the past 12 months have also seen developments reassuring to South Korea: generally successful visits, for example, by President Reagan, who took pains to stress U.S. solidarity with the government in Seoul against the threat from the North, and by the Pope, whose symbolic tour must surely have eased Korea's sometimes palpable sense of alienation from the world community; at the same time, relations with the People's Republic of China have moved slowly out of the ice age of non-communication in the wake of the hijacking of the Chinese commercial airliner to Seoul.

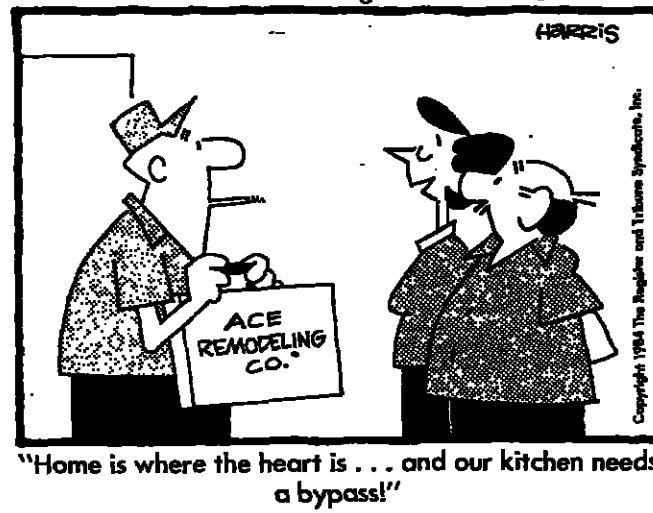
Yet, in spite of all this, it is now possible at the least to argue the case that the most important thing that is happening in South Korea is not the economic numbers, impressive though they may be, or the external environment, which has its pluses and minuses.

Rather it is the internal debate between the forces of "liberalism" and those more accustomed to the authoritarian ways that have prevailed for much of the last 30 years.

Financial Times news features.

THE BETTER HALF.

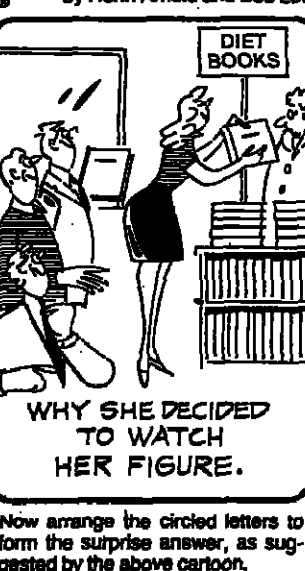
By Harris



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

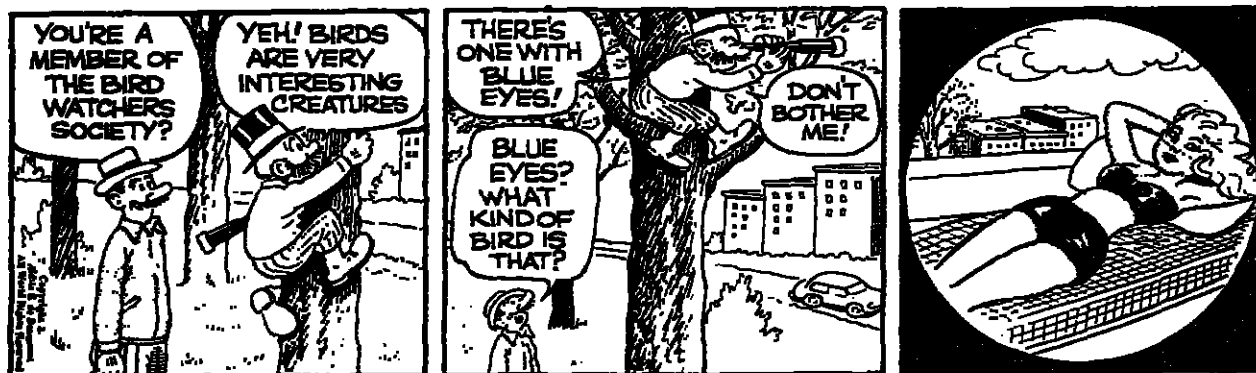
HYSYL
DYADD
GURTED
HILERS



Answer: OOOO THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: BANDY EXERT INTAKE AFLOAT
Answer: What the lumberjack said after damaging his co-worker's car — IT WAS AN "AX DENT"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



8 World news

Sikhs split over temple repairs

AMRITSAR, India (R) — A group of Sikh priests Tuesday began repairing Amritsar's Golden Temple under army escort, but the main Sikh political party and the temple management committee condemned the action and said any buildings repaired would be torn down.

Threatened protest marches to the temple by unarmed Sikh "suicide squads" did not develop Tuesday.

The political party, the Akali Dal, said it would send the squads to force the army to withdraw from the shrine, which troops stormed on June 6, and pull out of Punjab state.

Akali Dal Convenor Prakash Singh Majitha told Reuters a curfew on Amritsar had prevented many Sikhs from reaching the city, but he said there would be more marches.

The curfew, relaxed for two hours Tuesday morning, was extended until 9 a.m. Wednesday (0330 GMT).

Eyewitnesses said a group of *nihangs* — temple priests — started repair work at the temple guarded by troops.

Most buildings in the temple complex, the Sikh religion's holiest shrine, were badly damaged when the army launched its assault to root out Sikh extremists fighting a guerrilla war for a separate state.

Mr. Majitha said the Sikh religion and a law of 1925 stipulated that only the temple management committee, which opposed the *nihangs*, should carry out repair work.

Rajinder Kaur, chief of the party's women's wing who was arrested Monday night for leading

a protest march, said the *nihangs* were not authorised to do the work and other Sikhs would not co-operate with them.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency quoted Rajinder Singh, acting president of the Temple Management Committee, as saying all structures rebuilt by *nihangs* would be pulled down and new ones raised in their place.

The Akali Dal has said repairs can only begin after total withdrawal of security forces from the temple.

Two days of talks between the Sikh leaders and the army broke down Monday night over a government demand that two small police posts be left within the temple complex, Mr. Majitha said.

There was no official comment on the talks.

After the talks broke down, Mr. Kaur led 100 women and a handful of men on a march in defiance of the curfew and orders banning assembly of more than five people. They were arrested as soon as

they came out of a temple.

Tourism plummets

Political unrest in India's northern border states has led to a 75 per cent drop in tourists to the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India's most popular tourist spot, a state official said Tuesday.

Mohiuddin Shah, director of tourism for Jammu and Kashmir, told Reuters the state government estimated that the region's expected annual revenue of about \$320 million from tourism would drop to \$120 million this year.

The Indian army was sent into Punjab in June to put down a Sikh extremist rebellion and political infighting in Jammu and Kashmir has led to the ousting of the state's chief minister, Farouq Abdullah.

Life in Jammu and Kashmir, favoured as a holiday spot because of its famed houseboats and towering mountains, has been seriously disrupted by curfews and cancellation of many airline flights.



32 KG. HEROIN FOUND: West German detectives lift plastic bags filled with heroin which was found in a Turkish trailer on a Autobahn parking lot between Wursburg and Aschaffenburg (AP wirephoto)

Mondale, Hart and Jackson unite

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Clapping hands in a symbol of harmony, front-running Democratic Presidential contender, Walter Mondale and his two rivals have declared they are united in their fight against President Reagan.

The former vice president under Jimmy Carter met late Monday night in a unity summit with often bitter rivals Sen. Gary Hart and black activist Rev. Jesse Jackson at a hotel on San Francisco's fashionable Nob Hill.

Mr. Mondale, who is assured of winning the presidential nomination in balloting Wednesday night, called the meeting after earlier resisting Rev. Jackson's call for the three-way talks.

Party leaders have stressed that Mr. Mondale and his chosen running

mate, New York Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, must have the support of a united party if Democrats are going to defeat Mr. Reagan in the Nov. 6 election.

After the session, Rev. Jackson — playing the peacekeeper — told reporters: "We reserve the right to be competitive up to the very end, but there is now the need to focus more and more on co-operation."

Sec. Hart, who has doggedly refused to bow out of the race despite pressure from the Mondale camp, said: "No single individual on this platform can win the presidency, but together we can."

But he vowed to press ahead with a convention floor fight over foreign policy.

The Colorado senator wants the more than 5,000 delegates and alternates to put Democrats on record against committing U.S. troops to the Gulf or Central America and instead rely on diplomacy to resolve disputes.

Mr. Mondale has said a president's hands should not be tied on any foreign policy issue.

The dramatic unity summit came after a stirring keynote address to the convention by New York Governor Mario Cuomo, the son of an Italian immigrant, urging a united party.

"Surely the Republicans won't bring the convention together. Their policies divide the nation into the lucky and the left-out, the royalty and the rabble," Mr. Cuomo said.

Yugoslavia, Bulgaria may improve ties

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc began a rare trip to Bulgaria Tuesday, raising the prospect of a significant improvement in relations between the two traditional Balkan rivals.

Mrs. Planinc, the first Yugoslav prime minister to visit Bulgaria since the end of World War II, was met at Sofia Airport by Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov, the Bulgarian News Agency BTA said.

She was due to discuss bilateral relations and international topics with Mr. Filipov. She is also expected to meet President Todor Zhivkov during her three-day visit.

Both sides have indicated that

they hope the visit will inject some warmth into their relations which are bedevilled by a century-long quarrel over Macedonia.

Yugoslavia is suspicious of Bulgaria's refusal to recognise the Macedonian nation, and sees the absence of such recognition as tantamount to an unspoken territorial claim on parts of Yugoslavia's Macedonian Republic.

Belgrade accuses Sofia of disrespecting the rights of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria, which numbered 200,000 in the mid-1950s.

Bulgaria for its part sees Macedonia as a geographical area, now split up between itself, Yugoslavia and Greece, though it has often stated at the highest level

that it respects the inviolability of current borders.

It sees Yugoslav charges over its Macedonian minority as interference in its internal affairs. The dispute leads to frequent outbursts of verbal jousting in the press of the two countries.

One Western diplomat said: "There is a lot they can achieve if they want to. It is difficult to see how they can compromise over the ethnic side of the Macedonian question, but they could cool the rhetoric a bit."

"Some good words about Balkan co-operation and some strong pledges to the inviolability of present-day frontiers could help a lot in the interests of regional stability," he said.

Political amnesty expected in Poland

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Communist authorities have served notice that they will grant an amnesty to political prisoners later this week, but the likely extent of the measure is unclear.

A Communist front organisation, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), called on parliament Monday to mark the 40th anniversary of the Communist rule on July 22 by passing what it called "a broad amnesty for all those who committed offences for political reasons."

Last year PRON made a similar call that resulted in the government extending an amnesty to political offenders and lifting martial law, which was imposed when the free trade union Solidarity was suppressed in December 1981.

Monday's appeal, the main item on state-controlled television's evening news, was the first public sign from the authorities that they would declare an amnesty this year.

But diplomatic sources said it was unclear if the measure would cover all political detainees, especially four opposition intellectuals whose trial on charges of plotting to overthrow Communist

rule is due to resume Wednesday in Warsaw.

The four — Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec — were members of the dissident group KOR and senior advisers to Solidarity in its 15-month legal era after September 1980.

The diplomatic sources said they believed hardliners in the Communist Party politburo accepted the principle of an amnesty but opposed its application to the four dissidents, who played a central role in the labour revolt of 1980 and 1981.

According to government figures, there are about 600 people currently in prison for politically motivated offences. About 50 have been sentenced, while many of the rest face minor charges such as taking part in pro-Solidarity demonstrations earlier this year.

Diplomats said a wide-ranging amnesty could prompt the Reagan administration to advocate lifting some of the Western economic sanctions which were imposed on Poland in retaliation for martial law.

Mr. Reagan said this month he was looking for ways to lift U.S.

sanctions which hurt the Polish people rather than the government. Poland has always said the sanctions were illegal.

Poland's parliament, the Sejm, has scheduled a working session for July 21 at which the necessary legislation for an amnesty is likely to be passed, diplomatic sources said.

The importance attached by the authorities to the weekend's anniversary is reflected in the hundreds of all-red Communist and red-and-white Polish flags which have already been hoisted in Warsaw on public buildings and in apartment blocks.

Diplomats said the amnesty could be broad enough to cover well-known critics of the government such as Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's religious adviser, Father Henryk Jankowski, who Monday was formally charged with three criminal offences.

They said it could also cover a militantly anti-Communist Warsaw priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, and two prominent opposition figures, lawyer Maciej Bendzinski and writer Marek Nowakowski, all of whom have been indicted this month.

COLUMN

India's tigers proliferate

NEW DELHI (R) — India's tiger population, once threatened with extinction, is growing rapidly, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Monday. Reporting unofficial results of the latest census in 15 reserves, the agency said the number of tigers had reached more than 3,500 this year. There were 3,015 tigers in 1979 and only 1,827 when an international conservation scheme, "project tiger", was launched 12 years ago.

Iran airline women in Rome need not be veiled

ROME (R) — Iran's national airline was ordered Monday to withdraw a demand that its women groundstaff in Rome must veil their faces at work. A magistrate's order was presented to the airline Monday after nine ground hostesses asked for a ruling earlier this month. The order said the airline could not impose religious dress on its staff. Iran Air told its hostesses in June they must wear the Chador, Iran's traditional veiled dress for women, as their uniform. The nine, seven Italians and two Iranians who now wear blue suits to work, refused on the grounds that they regarded the chador as Islamic dress and not an airline uniform.

Egypt to produce Brazilian aircraft

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Defence Minister Mohammed Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said Monday Egypt would begin assembly next year of the Brazilian training aircraft Tucano, the Middle East News Agency reported. Marshal Abu Ghazala said the Tucano had been chosen over 21 other aircraft as the new basic training plane of Egypt's airforce.

Pope on skiing trip to Alps

ROME (R) — Pope John Paul went skiing in the Alps Monday, watched by Italian President Sandro Pertini, Italian news agencies reported.

Both the presidential Quirinal Palace and Vatican press spokesman confirmed that the two men travelled to the Adamello Peak in northern Italy in a carefully planned operation to avoid publicity. The Pope and Mr. Pertini, who have built up a close friendship during the past five years, left on an Italian military DC-9 from Rome's Ciampino Airport this morning and changed into snow-proof clothing on the one-hour flight to Verona, the agency Italia reported. They transferred to a helicopter which took them to a landing point on the 3,554-metre peak and travelled by snowmobile to a permanent ski slope at about 3,350 metres.

2 East Germans escape to West

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Two East German brothers tunneled under the heavily-guarded frontier with Bavaria overnight and fled to West Germany, border police said Tuesday. The two men used a small folding spade to dig their way under fences fitted with deadly automatic scatter guns meant to deter flight to the West. In East Berlin, two would-be escapees were less successful. Police in West Berlin said two civilians were seen being led away from the Berlin Wall with arms raised after a shot was heard, fired apparently by East German Border Guards who caught them trying to climb over the wall to the West.

Liza Minnelli enters treatment centre

RANCHO MIRAGE, California (AP) — Entertainer Liza Minnelli has checked into the Betty Ford Centre to cure dependency on alcohol and the tranquilizer valium, a spokesman for the singer-actress said Monday. Spokesman Allen Eichhorn quoted Miss Minnelli as saying, "I have a problem and I've decided to deal with it and seek help", as she voluntarily checked into the clinic Friday. No estimate can be made on how long Miss Minnelli, the daughter of actress Judy Garland and Director Vincent Minnelli, will stay at the centre until she undergoes preliminary testing. Mr. Eichhorn said in a statement released by the PMK Public Relations Firm.

Duarte meets with Kohl

BONN, West Germany (AP) — El Salvador's president Jose Napoleon Duarte met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Tuesday as left-leaning parties denounced the Salvadorean's visit to Bonn.

Mr. Duarte, on the second day of a 10-day European trip in search of economic aid for his country, met with Mr. Kohl late Tuesday morning. A government statement on their talks was expected later in the day.

West Germany's left-wing Greens Party released a statement Tuesday protesting Mr. Duarte's three-day visit to Bonn. The Greens charged that Bonn is "supporting a military solution in central America" by receiving El Salvador's president.

"Duarte was placed in his position in a U.S.-sponsored election in May, in which no opposition

was allowed," the Greens' statement said.

"The federal (West German) government is therefore, next to the U.S.A., the most important supporter of this president, who from 1980-1982 did nothing to move against the terror of the military," said the Greens, an opposition party of pacifists and environmentalists.

The Young Socialists, the youth branch of the opposition Social Democratic Party, called on the Bonn government to ban any aid for El Salvador, charging that "no conditions for sensible development aid" exist.

Mr. Duarte reportedly is seeking 50 million marks (\$17.9 million) in West German economic aid that was held up in 1979, because of questions about human rights violations in El Salvador.

Shultz holds talks with N. Zealand's new leader

WELLINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held talks with New Zealand's newly-elected leader David Lange shortly after rebuking his incoming Labour government for its moves to ban visiting U.S. nuclear warships.

Mr. Shultz said the 40-minute discussions were cordial and worthwhile but he and Mr. Lange both declined to say whether they had centred on Labour's stance on the ANZUS defence treaty with the United States and Australia.

Mr. Shultz met Mr. Lange soon after Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden had talks with the New Zealand prime minister-elect.

Mr. Hayden said Mr. Lange had re-affirmed his party's plan to renegotiate the 35-year-old treaty and to ban visits to New Zealand by U.S. nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships.

Mr. Lange told reporters Mr. Shultz had given him a commitment that there would be full co-operation with the incoming government.

Mr. Shultz said: "I think the net of it is that we'll work together co-operatively, across the board, on matters of interest."

Earlier, after a two-day meeting of the ANZUS alliance, Mr. Shultz told a press conference: "I don't think there's anything really to renegotiate about."

"What kind of an alliance is it if the military forces of the countries involved are not able to be in contact with each other?"

A final communiqué on the ANZUS council talks, at which the outgoing national government of Sir Robert Muldoon represented New Zealand, stressed that without port access for nuclear vessels it would be difficult for the alliance to function as before.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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TRUMP PROMOTION THAT NEVER WAS

Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ 6542
♥ 983
♦ A 985
♣ A J

WEST
♠ 83
♥ 542
♦ J 2
♣ 765432

EAST
♠ K Q
♥ A K 1087
♦ Q 43
♣ Q 109

SOUTH
♠ A J 1097
♥ Q J
♦ K 1087
♣ K 8

The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♥ 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠.

British author Victor Mollo has delighted us over the years with his mythical Griffins Club and the characters who inhabit it. They are larded over by the Hideous Hog, a very fine technical player who is not above taking every advantage he can of the less fortunate members.

Their exploits have been described in two books and hundreds of magazine articles. And a third book will soon be available in the United States — "You Need Never Lose At Bridge." Here is a typical example of the Hog in action.

The Hog, sitting West,

heard Papa the Greek become declarer at four spades after the Walrus had opened the bidding with one heart. North's jump raise to three spades was about a king light. The opening lead was routine.

When two rounds of hearts went through, the Hog realized that to defeat the contract the defenders would need a trump trick and a diamond. The danger was that East, afraid of yielding a ruff and sluff, would shift to a diamond, which would allow declarer to pick up the suit.

Declarer ruffed the third heart, cashed the king of clubs and crossed to the ace. He led a trump to the ace and continued with the jack. To these two trump tricks West followed with the eight first and then the three. The Walrus won the second trump and led a fourth heart. Eventually, declarer had to yield a diamond for down one.

"Fortunately," explained the Hog, "that Walrus is eminently bamboozable, for though he knows precious little about bridge, he knows all about points, peters, echoes and signals of every sort. So all I had to do was play the eight of spades before the three, proclaiming three trumps and a desire to ruff. Thereupon, to promote my mythical nine of spades, he duly led a heart and all was well."

Pravda: U.S. response on space talks unacceptable

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union insisted Tuesday that Washington's response to its proposal for talks on space arms was unacceptable and said the United States was playing a game of words over the issue.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said in a commentary titled "Washington is blocking talks on the Cosmos", that the U.S. had avoided responding to crucial parts of the Soviet proposal and had shown it had no real interest in a space weapons ban.

Although the Reagan administration had said it would attend the negotiations, due to start in Vienna in September, Pravda said the Americans would use the talks only to prove that a ban on space arms would be impossible to devise or implement.

Pravda said the Soviet offer of talks remained in force.

But Western diplomats dealing

with arms control said the negative tone of the article suggested the Kremlin would probably refuse to attend unless Washington gave guarantees that it would accept Soviet preconditions.

Moscow has said the agenda at the talks should be strictly limited to space arms and that both sides should declare a moratorium on space weapons tests as soon as they start.

Pravda said: "Washington pretends that it does not understand what is being offered."

It said the U.S. was still trying to use the Vienna talks to raise the question of nuclear missiles, adding that this was nothing but a pre-condition which was totally unacceptable.

The newspaper also said the White House had ignored completely Moscow's call for a moratorium on weapons tests. It said this was the most important element in the Soviet proposal.

Habre ready to step down to achieve unity in Chad

CAIRO (R) — Chad President Hissene Habre said Tuesday he was willing to step down, if required, to achieve national unity at home.

"I am ready to withdraw completely from the political scene if this is necessary to achieve unity in Chad," Mr. Habre told a news conference at the end of a three-day visit which included talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Mr. Habre said, however, the final decision would be to the Chad people.

Referring to a proposed reconciliation conference in Brazzaville, Mr. Habre said there was no agreement yet on a date for holding such a meeting.

He said the conference needed careful preparation in advance "to avoid its failure as in previous such conferences."

Mr. Habre said that for any future reconciliation conference to succeed, the disputing parties must first hold a preparatory session to define their demands.

A spokesman for Libyan-backed Chad rebels was quoted in Brussels Monday as saying the rebels rejected conditions set by Mr. Habre.

Mr. Habre said he had no advance conditions for the conference because "our ultimate objective is to achieve national unity at home."

Chad has been split into a rebel-held north and government-controlled centre and south since the middle of last year, when France sent 3,000 troops to help Mr. Habre. France and Mr. Habre say the rebels are backed by Libyan forces.

Mr. Habre declined to comment on Egyptian military assistance to Chad, but he said "relations between the two countries are strong and we are working to boost them further."

Egypt supports Mr. Habre in his fight against Libyan-backed forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei with ammunition, weapons and training.

Asked whether there were any immediate plans for the withdrawal of Libyan and French troops from Chad, he said: "The two troops must not be considered at equal footing. We must differentiate between troops of aggression and troops that came to support the legitimate government in Chad."

Mr. Habre had three hours of talks with Mr. Mubarak Monday after which the two leaders issued a communique urging Mr. Oueddei to the Brazzaville conference to achieve national reconciliation.

Mr. Mubarak led a farewell ceremony for Mr. Habre, who later left for the airport.

Caribbean leaders likely to seek U.S.-Cuba talks

By Dan Sewell
Associated Press

NASSAU, BAHAMAS (AP) — The last time U.S. President Ronald Reagan met with Caribbean leaders, the potential spread of what Mr. Reagan called "the Soviet-Cuban virus" in the region dominated talks.

But Mr. Reagan heads to a July 19 meeting with regional heads of government at the University of South Carolina in the aftermath of the Grenada crisis, which accelerated a decline in Cuba's Caribbean connections.

The leaders are likely to tell Mr. Reagan that U.S. aid to economic development is their best guard against a revival of radicalism. Also, based on comments at a July 4-7 Caribbean Community Summit here, some leaders believe the time is ripe for the United States to improve relations with Fidel Castro's Communist government.

"I can't say that I have concrete information, but all the pointers show that Cuba realizes that she can't keep herself in a corner. I think that Cuba itself is now looking outside Russia for assistance."

She's not going to come out and tell Uncle Sam: 'Here I am, knocking at your door,' said Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

As chairwoman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean states, Miss Charles invited U.S. intervention in Grenada and appeared with Mr. Reagan last Oct. 25 when he announced it. The invasion, after a radical army takeover that claimed leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, routed some 1,000 Cubans, Soviets and other East-Bloc personnel from the island.

The action "removed the main base of the Soviet-Cuban axis in the Caribbean," Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga said earlier this year.

"Their position in the Caribbean is the lowest in the last decade. They have gone from very dominant positions in Jamaica, St. Lucia, Grenada and Surinam."

Mr. Seaga said "There would be room for Cuba in a great number of Caribbean matters," but said: "We've haven't seen the signal we've been waiting for" that Cuba

would stop supporting "subversion."

Mr. Seaga and Miss Charles are among those participating in an academic seminar at South Carolina. The university invited governments of virtually every Caribbean nation and colonial dependency, except Cuba. Another confirmed participant will be President Salvador Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Reagan last held a mini-summit with Caribbean leaders on April 8, 1982. He visited Mr. Seaga in Jamaica the day before, then met on Barbados with Miss Charles, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, and the heads of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts-Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda.

Mr. Reagan accused Cuba of a "large-scale attempt to undermine democracy throughout the Americas," and warned that Grenada, where Mr. Bishop led a 1979 coup and established close ties to Mr. Castro, could spread the "virus."

But the slaying by his own army of Mr. Bishop, a magnetic revolutionary with regional proteges,

has changed that outlook:

— In Surinam, a former Dutch colony on South America's Caribbean coast, military strongman Desi Bouterse ordered Cuba on Oct. 25 to reduce its presence, and Cuba brought all 100 of its diplomats and technicians home.

Mr. Bouterse had become a close friend of Mr. Bishop and was reportedly shaken by his fall. His government has since tried to improve U.S. relations.

— In Jamaica, Mr. Seaga capitalised on post-Grenada popularity and called "snap elections" Dec. 15. The leftist opposition boycotted, saying Mr. Seaga ignored promised electoral reforms. The boycott gave Mr. Seaga's party an unprecedented 60-0 sweep of parliament.

— In St. Lucia, the opposition Labour Party convened Feb. 7 and voted its conservative wing into control of the formerly left-dominated party.

A Labour party government fell in 1982 elections to the conservative United Workers' Party.

— In Antigua, Prime Minister Vere Bird Sr. called snap elections

and his conservative, pro-U.S. party won all 16 of Antigua's parliamentary seats April 17.

Mr. Bird, who contributed troops to the invasion, urged Antigua's youth to learn from the "experience in Grenada." The fragmented opposition declined unity efforts promoted by Tim Hector, leader of the radical Caribbean Liberation Movement.

— St. Kitts-Nevis' conservative coalition government won early elections June 21, improving its hold on parliament from 5-4 to 9-2.

Early elections have been scheduled July 25 on St. Vincent.

Both countries contributed troops to the Grenada invasion.

"Anyone mousing anything that sounded leftist has gone down in elections since the invasion," Mr. Compton said. "Grenada has been a traumatic experience."

But Jamaica and the Dominican Republic have had increased violence amid government austerity measures. In both, the world recession caused steep declines in their chief exports and led to devaluations, credit restrictions and price increases for daily goods.